# Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME 5. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871. NUMBER 25.



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The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 26, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business **scientifically** and **systematically**, in such a way: that is, as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

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**CAMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.**—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring the same, the BONDS of said county, in sums of $100, $200 and $500. These Bonds are issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, for the purpose of raising money to build the New County Jail, and pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—said interest being payable semi-annually—and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the **13th day of December, 1874**, and payable the **13th day of September, 1881**.—Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-annual instalments of interest.

Parties desiring to invest in this Loan will please call on the Commissioners at their Office in Ebensburg.

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. D. 1871.

MAURICE MCNAMARA, JAMES E. NEASON, FRANCIS O'FRIEL, } Com'rs.

Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk. (apr.15.-tf.)

**MONEY WANTED!—CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!**—Having left my books and accounts with Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., for collection, I hereby notify all persons indebted that they must make immediate payment to him if they wish to avoid trouble and save costs. And, furthermore, be it known to everybody that henceforth CASH PAYMENTS will be strictly required for all articles purchased and all work done at my establishment.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, July 13, 1871.-3t.*

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—*Estate of Dominick McBride, dec'd.*

Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of Dominick McBride, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and to request those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. A. KENNEDY,

Carrolltown, July 1, 1871.-6t. Adm'r.


## GONE WITH A HANDSOMER MAN.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

JOHN.

I've worked in the field all day, a-plowin the "stony streak,"
I've scolded my team till I'm hearse; I've trampled till my legs are weak; [fibs)
I've choked a dozen swears (so's not to tell Jane When the plow-pint struck a stone and the handles punched my ribs.

I've put my team in the barn, and rubbed their sweaty coats: [oats;
I've fed 'em a heap of hay and a half a bushel of And to see the way they eat makes me like eating feel, [out a meal.
And Jane won't say to-night that I don't make

Well said! the door is locked! but here she's left the key, [and me;
Under the step in a place known only to her I wonder who's dyin' or dead, that she's bustled off pell-mell? [will tell.
But here on the table's a note, and probably this

Good God! my wife is gone! my wife is gone astray! [away;
The letter it says, "Good-bye, for I am a-going I've lived with you six months, John and so far I've been true: [man than you."
But I'm going away to-day with a handsomer

A han'somer man than me! Why that ain't much to say; [every day.
There's han'somer men than me go past here There's han'somer men than me—I ain't of the han'some kind; [never find.
But a *lovin'er* man than I was I guess she'll

Curse her! curse her! I say, and give my curses wings! [scorpion's stings!
May the words of love I've spoken be changed to Oh! she filled my heart with joy, she emptied my heart of doubt,
And now, with a scratch of a pen, she lets my heart's blood out!

Curse her! curse her! say I; she'll some time rue this day; [two can play;
She'll some time learn that hate is a game that And long before she dies she'll grieve she ever was born; [down to scorn!
And I'll plow her grave with hate and seed it

As sure as the world goes on, there'll come a time when she [man than me;
Will read the devilish heart of that han'somer And there'll be a time when he will find, as others do, [with two.
That she who is false to one can be the same

And when her face grows pale, and when her eyes grow dim, [him,
And when he is tired of her and she is tired of She'll do what she ought to have done, and coolly count the cost;
And then she'll see things clear, and know what she has lost.

And thoughts that are now asleep will wake up in her mind, [left behind;
And she will mourn and cry for what she has And maybe she'll sometimes long for me—for me—but no! [have it so.
I've blotted it out of my heart, and I will not

And yet in her girlish heart there was something' or other she had, [ly bad;
That fastened a man to her, and wasn't entire- That I should keep the real subject before the
And she loved me a little, I think, although it didn't last; ['em in the past.
But I mustn't think of these things—I've buried

I'll take my hard words back, or make a bad matter worse; [my curse;
She'll have trouble enough; she shall not have But I'll live a life so square—and I well know that I can—
That she always will sorry be that she went with that han'somer man.

Ah, here is her kitchen dress! it makes my poor eyes blur; [her,
It seems, when I look at that, as if 'twas holdin' And here are her week-day shoes, and there is her week-day hat,
And yonder her weddin' gown: I wonder she didn't take that.

'Twas only this mornin' she came and called me her "dearest dear," [dise here;
And said I was makin' for her a reg'lar parz- O God! if you want a man to sense the palms of hell, [en a spell!
Before you pitch him in just keep him in heav-

Good-bye! I wish that death had severed us two apart, [a lovin' heart.
You've lost a worshipper here—you've crushed I'll worship no woman again; but I guess I'll learn to pray, [away.
And kneel as *you* used to kneel before you ran

And if I thought I could bring my words on heaven to bear, [there,
And if I thought I had some little influence I would pray that I might be, if it only could be so,
As happy and as gay as I was half an hour ago.

JANE (*entering*).

Why, John, what a litter here! you've thrown things all around!
Come, what's the matter now? and what 've you lost or found?
And here's my father here, a waiting for supper, too,
I've been riding with him—he's that "handsomer man than you."

Ha! ha! Pa take a seat while I put the kettle on, [old John.
And get things ready for tea, and kiss my dear
Why John, you look so strange! Come, what has crossed your track?
I was only a joking, you know; I'm willing to take it back.

JOHN (*aside*).

Well, now, if this *ain't* a joke, with rather a bitter cream! [dream;
It seems as I'd woke from a mighty ticklish
And I think she "smells a rat," for she smiles at me so queer; [didn't hear!
I hope she don't: good Lord! I hope that they

It was one of her practical drives—she thought I'd understand! [of the land.
But I'll never break sod again till I get the lay
But one thing's settled with me—to appreciate Heaven well, [of hell.
'Tis well for a man to have some fifteen minutes

—*Harper's Weekly.*

## COMMUNICATION.

SUMMERHILL TWP., July 17, 1871.

*Dear Freeman*—In his last effort Mr. Maggie did not even refer to the matter in dispute, which shows that the cause he espoused can no longer be defended. As he still keeps the excitement up, however, by introducing matter entirely foreign to the purpose, it is but proper that I should keep the real subject before the reader. The question is: Had Maggie Black or preacher Hartsock a right to conduct religious exercises in a public school, within the time set apart for study? I hold that they had not, and am supported therein by an able article signed "Alma," published at Ebensburg in this month's issue of the *Teachers' Advocate*. Mr. Maggie maintained the contrary, but, unable to keep his ground, he went off, leaving me master of the situation. Now that he has gone—that I have gained the day—that fanaticism is rebuked—it only remains for me to say that Mr. Hartsock is expected to introduce the schools in the future with his prayers. The schools are mixed—many Catholics attend them, and as he is a reviler of their faith, it could not reasonably be expected that they would join in his prayers. Indeed he is one of the last men to whom Catholic parents would entrust their little ones for religious instruction.

As Mr. Maggie now cruises over a foreign sea, I wish it to be understood that I am not bound to follow him, but as a little excursion is sometimes desirable, I will unfurl my sails in his pursuit. As the doctrines of the Church are given and explained in our books and catechisms, it would be as idle for me as it was for Mr. Maggie to name them in this controversy. I therefore simply refer the reader to our books, particularly to a little work called the "Vatican Council," in which the Infallibility of the Pope is fully explained, and then to "Milner's End of Controversy," in which he can learn all about the Sacraments and other points introduced by my opponent. I would, moreover, remark that these points have been often handled in the past by many, on both sides, whose pens Mr. Maggie would be unworthy to mend; and as their discussions are still extant, those wishing to read them will find them more interesting and learned than anything he can give.

The gentleman says that the *real presence* was introduced in the thirteenth century; yet Scotus Erigince denied that dogma in the ninth and Berrengarius in the eleventh century. How, then, could it be denied four hundred years before, if it was not known until the thirteenth century? I pause for a reply.

Mr. Maggie waxes warm about celibacy. As a wife is a *sine qua non* with the preacher, of course he has one. Indeed, I know preachers unable to raise beards who are able to hunt up wives. Whether the inability to raise beards arises from their youth, or the race to which their features assign them, need not now be told. I presume, however, that it would not be safe to let them run through the country single, especially if connected with sewing machines, for this business obliges them to knock at many doors which the fair sex would often open, and thus expose themselves to strong and violent temptations, which they could not be expected to resist, as good works are unnecessary for the Christian.

The Church honors and reveres marriage as a Divine institution, notwithstanding Mr. Maggie's assertion to the contrary. Celibacy, however, is a holier state, as can be proven from example and Scripture. Sts. John, the Baptist and Evangelist, as also St. Paul, never married, and if the obligation to take a wife was general, as my opponent would have us believe, would they have remained single all their lives? If they could live chaste in this state, cannot others live so too? Had they been Lutheran preachers of course they would have had wives, but as they were Catholic bishops, they had virtue enough to do without them. Does Mr. Maggie believe that the marriageable Lutheran ladies of Wilmore, still single, are unchaste because they have not husbands? To believe this would be uncharitable, and no doubt unjust, yet such is the conclusion that would follow from his premises. Now, if the Lutheran ladies of Wilmore are chaste, cannot nuns be also pure? Sir, your heart is full of malice, and God, in whom perhaps you do not believe, will yet chastise you!

The devil quoted Scripture to tempt Jesus, and so does Mr. Maggie against celibacy; but as Jesus confounded the one with his own weapon, so will I the other. As has been already told, St. Paul was single, and wished that all were like himself. In VII. ch., 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, the Apostle thus speaks: "*It is good for a man not to touch a woman, for I would that all men were even as myself; but I say to the unmarried, it is good for them so to continue, even as I. * * * He that is without a wife is solicitous about the things of the world, how he may please his wife, and he is divided.*" Is not this the St. Paul that condemns celibacy according to Mr. Maggie? Evidently the gentleman belies the Apostle, for you see, dear reader, that St. Paul practiced celibacy himself, and then emphatically represents it as holier than marriage.—Let me now ask which is Mr. Maggie solicitous about—the things of the world, or the things of God. Does he divide his love between God and his wife? Can it be possible that he is a preacher and storekeeper at one and the same time. St. Paul certainly hits him severely, and he should really feel that he deserves the stripes that make him smart.

The gentleman's next jump is to the so-called Reformation, which he considers necessary, but which I regard as a simple rebellion against God. Taking it for granted that he believes in Christianity, I will tell him, in the outset, that Christ established only one religion, for two or more diametrically opposed to each other could not be all true, and anything false is not connected with Him. As there is but "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," there is but one true religion. The establishment of it was the fulfilment of a long chain of prophesies, and no Christian expects that any other ever will be revealed. Now, as the religion thus revealed would be the only means ever again given to man to save his soul, was it not meet to adopt the necessary measures to preserve it? Its Founder knew the necessity of taking these measures, and had the ability to take them, too, and as He did so much, He should do so little, if the work which cost him such pain and suffering would not soon tumble to the ground.

Christ took those measures by establishing and organizing a Church, which is a society or body of men, professing His doctrine, and are commanded to hear this Church, as we would Christ Himself. "He who hears you hears Me; who despise you despises me." "He that does not hear the Church, let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican." These directions are given, not only to this or that individual, or age, but to all ages, to all the children of men, even yet unborn. Could the Church fall into error at any time subsequent to its establishment, would Jesus Christ command all men to hear and obey it, under pain of eternal loss? In that event, what should we think of His justice? To command us to follow a blind, erring guide, that could throw us body and soul into the gulf of perdition, would be unworthy of God. None but skeptics can believe it. His commands however are recorded, and the only inference that can be drawn from them is, that He imposed an obligation on man either to follow an erring guide, or else one that is infallibly could not lead him astray. Upon reflection, the Christian mind revolts against any such impious conclusion as the former, but reason and religion alike confirm the latter. To remove every pretext of fear as to the Church leading us astray, Christ assures us that He is always with it. "Lo I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." Would He be with a Church engulfed in error? "I will send the Holy Ghost to teach you all truth and to abide with you forever." If the Holy Ghost abides with and teaches all truth to the Church, how can it be false? "Upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell cannot prevail against it." If the gates of hell could ever prevail against it, then what should we think of the veracity of Christ? Would we not be justified in rejecting Him and His religion? Mr. Maggie and his equals seem to think that the Saviour has been faithless to His promises, but God forbid that we would be so impious! We are the majority of believers, and are thoroughly convinced by His own testimony that Christ sticks to His promises—that He has not abandoned the Church or left His people in a ship without a rudder, to be heaved about by the impetuous waves of error, or tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine. As He commands us to hear, so does He secure us in the Church, for He, with the Spirit of Truth, presides at the helm of the ship, and will ever conduct her safely over shoals and tempests, to discharge her cargo, the price of His own precious Blood, in the haven of the Eternal Father.

It follows from all this that the oldest Christian denomination now in the world is that established by our Lord. I repeatedly told Mr. Maggie that his Church had never been free of at any time, or at any place under the heavens, during the first fifteen hundred years of Christianity, and I now repeat the assertion. A Church, then, established more than fifteen hundred years after our Lord had established His Church, is of too recent origin to be the oldest denomination in the world. How great soever their prejudices and hatred, all historians admit that this is the privilege alone of the Catholic Church. The infidel Gibbon, in his "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire," makes frequent mention of her, but is silent about those which now in vain contend against her. This is an evidence that she existed "in the days of the Cæsars, while they did not. Luther himself, two years after his spiritual mother had lopped him off from the tree of life and cast him to one side to wither, perish and die, furnishes the following testimony: "*That the Roman Church is more honored by God than all the rest is not to be doubted.*" "*SS. Peter and Paul, forty-six Popes, some hundreds of thousands of martyrs have laid down their lives in its communion, having overcome hell and the world, so that the eyes of God rest on the Roman Church with special favor.*" An eminent English Protestant historian says: "*The Roman Catholic Church saw the commencement of all the ecclesiastical institutions now in the world, and we have no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all.*" This is testimony enough, surely, to convince the unbiased that the Catholic is the oldest denomination now in the world, and consequently that the one Holy Catholic Church mentioned in the Apostles' Creed, which no true Christian from their time up to the present ever ceased to repeat, is the one that was established by Christ, who solemnly declared that the gates of hell should never prevail against it—that is the faith which He made His covenant forever. It is clear, then, that the so-called Reformation was simply a rebellion against God, and the jarring sects that sprung up from it, and that mutually deny every truth in the Gospel, are living evidences of the fact. Luther might talk about the bad morals of his neighbors, but the neighbors could very readily and truthfully retaliate. That he had a most ungovernable temper—that he was subject to the worst sallies of passion—a man of most obscene language and of immoral character—are facts which his writings plainly exhibit and his most ardent admirers freely admit. The man who entrusts his salvation to the religion founded by and still bearing the name of Luther, must, indeed, be very indifferent about his happiness in the world to come. Let him consider well the words of one who lived almost in the days of the Apostles: "He who has not the Church for his mother cannot have God for his Father."

SOLTERO.

WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY.—Linen can be converted into sugar; sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid; alcohol into ether and water. Sugar can also be converted into oxalic acid, and likewise into pure charcoal and water. Alcohol will readily change into acetic acid or vinegar. Coal tar is transformed into dyes that surpass the Tyrian purple of old. Starch may be transmuted into gum, alcohol, sugar, vinegar, or oxalic acid. And these are but a few of the changes which modern chemical science has made familiar as household words.

A VERMONTER had three dollars damages awarded him for being butted over a fence by his neighbor's bull. It is likely that he would have got more had he not admitted that he was trying to get over the fence anyhow, and the bull only helped him to accomplish that feat.

## Mrs. Wharton, the Modern Borgia.

### A Leaf from her Private Life.

We do not purpose to re-write for the readers of the *Telegraph* the circumstances of the crime, on the charge of the commission of which Mrs. Wharton stands arraigned. They are now extensively known, and the re-telling of the story would be but a tedious lengthening of our article. But our sole purpose is to lay before the public some facts that are not known, facts culled by laborious search in private avenues of information, and which, combined, contain to a certain extent the private life of Mrs. Wharton, and throw a great light upon what will most necessarily be her ground of defence.

Ellen G. Nugent was born in this city about forty years ago. Her father, Geo. Nugent, was a most prominent and successful merchant of the day, doing a large importing business of fine goods, silks, etc. In character he was strictly upright and honorable, living, as it were, by a set rule of firmness and justice to all. His daughter Ellen was by his second wife, he having been previously married to a Cuban woman, by whom he had two children, both boys, one of whom is now a respectable and prosperous member of our community. There were six other children by the second wife, four sons and two daughters. Both of the daughters are married and living in the city.

It is somewhat difficult to ascertain who Ellen's mother was, speaking in a family sense. She appears to have been a very beautiful, and at the same time a very obscure girl, living here in Philadelphia. But as it is not particularly with Mrs. Nugent or the other children that we have to do, it does not matter much; but we will remark, *en passant*, that Mrs. Nugent has only been dead a few years, having outlived her husband, who died about the time of the great California gold excitement.

And now having cleared the loom of our story of cross-threads, we will proceed to weave the narrative of Mrs. Wharton's life, whose most exciting scene has just taken place in Eutaw street, Baltimore.

Mr. Nugent did not remain long in Philadelphia after the birth of his daughter Ellen, or Nellie. He had been very successful in business, and finally concluded to retire, which he did, purchasing a lovely place about a mile this side of Conshohocken, at a spot called Gulf Mills, where, with his family growing up around him, he settled down to pass the closing hours of his life, amid the sylvan scenery of our beautiful Schuylkill's banks.

Of all the children Nellie was his idol. He lavished every attention upon her that money could command. Especial pains were taken with her education, and she spent a considerable time at Bishop Doane's Seminary, in Burlington, New Jersey. And now the real interest of our story commences. Nellie has grown up under our pencil into beautiful womanhood, and her mature character is beginning to determine itself. The scene is the Gulf Mills house, and the time is about twenty-five years ago.

By the universal voice of those who knew her at this time, she was certainly a most lovely girl. About twenty years of age, of slender and graceful, yet queenly bearing, with magnificent jet black hair of unusual length, dark eyes, and fair complexion—such was her physical beauty. But those who knew her well say that that was the least of her attractions. It was rather her engaging manner, her winning ways, her dashing, inspiring disposition that bound captive to the chariot wheel of Cupid so many of her male acquaintances.

It was about this time that she began to develop a passion that has ever since been inordinate with her, and that was the desire to dress magnificently. Her father spared no expense to gratify her lightest whim, and gave her money enough to clothe a duchess. As a consequence, there was no more regular attendant at the then fashionable bazaars of our city than Miss Nugent, whose carriage got to be familiarly known, no doubt, to the salesmen within.

As we have said, her father allowed her to carry the purse of a duchess, and consequently the reader can judge of his surprise when outside bills that had been contracted by his daughter *to the amount of thousands of dollars* were sent into him for settlement, and all this heavy running into debt had taken place in a comparatively short time, and without the slightest premonitory intelligence.

Where had the money gone? Hardly upon herself, since, although elegantly attired in obedience to Fashion's latest mandate, this debt excess was too absurdly large to be answered for on the ground of personal expenditure. But a little investigation showed. It was found that this money had been expended for laces, silks, jewelry, etc., which were lavished with an imperial hand as presents upon her young friends.

This was certainly a little eccentric, and quite enough to cause the eye-brow to raise. Beautiful young ladies do not generally run their fathers into debt simply to give away indiscriminately costly gifts. But something more strange was yet to come. The debts were paid by the father, and the current of events drifted along towards the most remarkable feature of this remarkable woman's life.

As we have intimated, and as may naturally be supposed, Miss Nellie was the brilliant centre of a large circle of people of the best class in that vicinity. So that when, shortly after, each and all of them received an invitation to the marriage of that young lady, you may be sure it created some little stir of excitement. In the first place, it was so entirely unexpected that it almost took away the people's breath; and secondly, what caused the most surprise was, that the happy man had not been selected from the large number of country gallants of wealth and position who constantly surrounded her, but was a Mr. Williamson of the city, who was but a casual visitor, and whose matrimonial attentions had not been suspected in the least. It appears, also, that he had been so indiscreet and impolite as not even to have spoken to Mr. Nugent about it, and knowing the character of that old-time gentleman, we are somewhat surprised that the marriage was allowed to go on, did we not also know that whatever his daughter Nellie had set her heart upon accomplishing she could most certainly do, especially where the father's consent was only to be gained.

Well, at length the auspicious hour rolled round, and all the invited guests assembled at the Nugent mansion to witness the marriage of the beauty. Great preparations had been made for the event. Mr. Nugent was determined that the daughter who was queen of his heart should be mated in a regal manner.—Never had the young girl looked so lovely, as did the bride, seated in her satin and lace, with her attendant maids about her, and waiting, with the love-light in her eyes, for the happy groom. It was now nearly the hour for the ceremony, and still he had not come. "Where is Mr. Williamson?" and, "Why don't he come?" were now frequently asked by those who were present. The hour at which the nuptial knot was to have been tied struck with a dismal clang, and yet no bridegroom. The minister was there with book and gown, the guests were there, the beautiful bride was there, and everything was waiting for the appearance of the tardy gentleman from the city. The father's brow began to darken, and the bride's cheeks began to pale.—Another dismal hour wore away, and its death-knell was tolled by the clock, and still no groom. Another hour, and still no groom. "Possibly he may have met with an accident; let messengers be sent." And messengers were sent in haste, while the guests sat in silence, and the bride, now thoroughly convinced that her lover was false, raved and sobbed like one mad. The minutes flew away on wings of lead until the messengers returned, who instead of bringing with them Mr. Williamson, or announcing at once some reasonable cause for his non-appearance, beckoned the father mysteriously apart, and whispered in his ear. The news could not be kept secret, and in a moment it was known. *Mr. Williamson had not contracted the marriage, and knew nothing about it.* Slowly and sadly, as if from a funeral, the guests departed, glancing askantly at the bride, who sat weeping before them, and shaking their heads significantly.

This was certainly the maddest freak that it is possible for a young lady to commit, and the incident reads like a chapter from Mrs. Southworth. Subsequent investigation showed conclusively that the marriage had not the slightest foundation, so far as any intention of Mr. Williamson was concerned, and taking this fact into consideration, it is not strange that people now began to speak mysteriously about the young lady, and to intimate forcibly that something was wrong in her head. This bitter suspicion began now to shape itself into the bitter solemnity of a fact in the mind of Mr. Nugent, and after careful pondering of the matter, it was resolved to have Nellie removed to an asylum for the insane.

As a key to subsequent events, it is to be presumed that she knew the intentions of her family at the time. It wanted but a day or two of the execution of the asylum project, when one morning it was found that the beautiful bird had flown in the night from the paternal nest. But in a very little while the father received intelligence that his daughter had eloped with young Lieut. Harry W. Wharton, had proceeded with him to Philadelphia, and had been there married, and that now, as Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Wharton, they were living at Jones' Hotel, in Chestnut street, above Sixth, just where the office of the *German Democrat* now stands.

This was almost as strange and unaccountable a movement as the burlesque marriage, and caused a great deal of comment. Although of acquaintance there had been considerable between the parties, of courtship there had been little or none, and, furthermore, at the time of the elopement and marriage the young lieutenant knew full well that his lovely bride was intended by her friends for a temporary seclusion in a mad-house.

But the runaway couple had not been long from home until they received assurances of forgiveness, and returnnd to the house at Gulf Mills. They also for a time lived at Norristown, and in Philadelphia again. It wasn't long after marriage until Mrs. Wharton was in financial difficulties again, which were again settled by her indulgent father.

After this, her husband, who was captain now, was stationed at Fort Kearney for some five or seven years. Mrs. W. accompanied him, as indeed she did in all his wanderings, even going down into Texas with him on one occasion. But while out upon the Plains the eyesight of the Captain had become defective, and he and his wife returned again. They put up at Glass & Co.'s Hotel, on Chestnut street, during such time as the Captain was under the hands of an oculist.

At the breaking out of the war the Captain got a commission in a Delaware regiment, and was eventually appointed general distributing agent, having his headquarters in Eutaw street, in Baltimore, right near his house in "Hamilton Place." With the exception of a short time they lived in Washington, this was his home up to his mysterious death in 1867.

Such are some of the salient points and bold outlines in the career of this most remarkable woman. Notwithstanding the growing suspicion that she had poisoned her husband and son, it is the universal testimony that never was there a more loving wife. She was most passionately devoted to him, and followed him everywhere. We have also seen that money was her great weakness. She was nearly always in difficulties of this kind, and would borrow from any one. This is of course to be accounted for in a great measure by her inordinate passion for dress. Wherever she went she was bound to move in the most fashionable circles, which she invariably adorned by her beauty and engaging deportment.

We do not propose, as we said at the start, to touch upon the particulars of this most remarkable case. Mrs. Wharton now stands before the bar of justice, charged with murder and attempted murder, and it seems to be the general opinion that three or four more items will be added to the crimson list, two of them the murder of husband and son. The facts the public are already familiar with; the theory that will embrace every case can never be arrived at. The whole story only goes to show that keen as has been the scrutiny of human character these thousands of years, it still has unsounded depths and undiscovered latitudes. And this Monumental City tragedy, whose central figure is an elegant lady of the first circles of society, only adds another enigma to the lengthy list that our poets, philosophers, and scientists are called upon to solve.

## What Jimmy Got from the Top of a Tree.

It was at a watering place—a country hotel, where there was a spring of horrible water which tastes like—well, I can't think of anything disagreeable enough to compare it to—where all this happened. It was at the end of the season, and the fall winds were beginning to blow, and most of the ladies and gentlemen, who had been spending the summer enjoying the pure air, and making believe to enjoy the horrible water, were expecting to depart in a day or two. On the particular afternoon of which I am writing, a large portion of the company were out on a lawn, and several of them had croquet mallets in their hands. But they were not playing. They were all gathered around a tall pine tree which stood in one corner of the lawn. This tree had a very long slender trunk, and a few branches, almost at the very top. And on one of these branches there hung a lady's hat—a pretty little hat trimmed with flowers and lace, with a blue veil, which was now wrapped around and around the branch. This hat had just been hurled from the head of the young lady who owned it by a sudden gust of wind. This lady was very much annoyed by the accident.

"It's too bad," said she. "I am going home to-morrow, and that is the only hat I have to travel in. And I can't wait here until I can send to the city for another."

Some one suggested a bonnet to go home in.

"No," said she, "I don't want to travel in a bonnet or a straw hat either. Can't somebody get my hat down?"

"Look here boys," cried one of the gentlemen, to some of the waiters who were just coming out of the house, "I'll give a dollar to any man who will get that hat."

The waiters then came down to the tree, and one of them started to climb it. But he found it a hard job. The bark was smooth for a pine tree, and by the time he had gone up fifteen or twenty feet, he was glad to slide down again. The gentleman now doubled his offer, and another tried, and another, but neither climbed as high as the first man. Then another gentleman added two dollars to the prize, and more waiters came, and also boys from the hotel and neighborhood, and they all tried, and all failed. By this time there was quite a lively crowd around the tree, and a young man in a red necktie said it was really jolly—ever so much better than croquet. Then three more gentlemen each added two more dollars to the prize, and the excitement became intense. Everybody who could climb at all tried the tree, but no one got one-third of the way up. Then, as it was necessary to keep up the fun, and his money seemed very safe, the young man in the red necktie offered five dollars more. And just at this moment Jimmy Clark came running down to see what was the matter. Jimmy was about eleven years old, a bright, smart fellow, and as active as a cat. His mother was a widow, who lived on a very little farm, about half a mile from the hotel. When Jimmy saw what had happened, and that fifteen dollars was offered for the recovery of the hat, his eyes sparkled. He was a reading boy, and he remembered what he read, and it now flashed across his mind that the savages in the Pacific islands climbed higher and smoother trees than that. And what is more he knew how they did it.

Without saying a word, he turned and ran for the woods as fast as his legs would carry him. In a few minutes he returned, carrying a piece of grapevine about half an inch thick and five or six feet long. With this in his hands, he bounded into the crowd at the foot of the tree.

"Is it fifteen dollars," he cried, "for any one who gets that hat?"

"It was fifteen dollars," said an elderly gentleman who stood near the tree, "but it has now gone up to twenty. Can you climb that tree, my boy?"

"I am going to try it sir," said Jimmy.

"Very well, then," said the gentleman; "the money is yours if you succeed."

Jimmy now stepped up to the tree, and holding the grapevine horizontally before him, placed the centre of it against the trunk. He then wrapped the vine once around the tree, and bringing the ends back to him, took one in each hand.—He then loosened the vine a little and pushed it up the tree as far as he could reach. Now, holding tightly to the ends, he drew himself up. The vine firmly bound around the tree by his weight, did not slip an inch. This is the way he had read the savages climbed tall trees.—When he had thus drawn himself up, he wound his legs around the tree and held fast until he had loosened the vine, and pushed it up again. And so, foot by foot, he went steadily up that tall pine tree.—It was terribly tiresome work, and he stopped to rest several times, but at last he reached the branches. Grasping the lower one he drew himself up, dropped the grapevine, and, seating himself on the branch, rested for several minutes. Then he climbed up to the hat, disengaged it, and threw it down. As the hat with its beautiful blue vale came floating down, a tremendous cheer arose from the people on the ground; but, fortunately, Jimmy was not startled by it. After resting a short time he came down the tree. He could slip gradually down without any grapevine. As soon as he reached the ground everybody clustered around him, and the elderly gentleman who had collected the money, handed him the twenty dollars.

"Now, my lad," said he, "I hope you will make good use of this."

"You may be sure of that, sir," said the landlord of the hotel. "I know Jimmy, and he'll give it to his mother." As for Jimmy, he thanked the company and hurried away. But not home. Early in the summer, his mother's only hog—an animal on which she depended for much of her living during the winter—had died. Jimmy knew that nothing would please her so much as another hog; and so he went to farmer Peters, who he knew had hogs for sale, to buy her one. About an hour before supper time, he appeared before his mother's door, driving a fine lazy porker.

"Why, whose hog is that?" said she.

"It's yours, mother, and I climbed up a tree after it," said Jimmy.

When the story was told, his mother was delighted; and all that winter, when they had hams, and spare ribs, and pork and beans, and sausages, and lard, and hogs'-head cheese and scrapple, and pickled pig's feet, and all other things that can be made out of a fine fat hog, Jimmy was glad that he had remembered how the savages in the Pacific island climbed tall trees.

WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL BECOME OF HER?—*A Scene in Church.*—An amusing incident occurred in a church at Rockaway on a recent Sunday, caused by the sudden derangement of a Mrs. Abrams. The minister was drawing a picture of the awful condition of the wicked and their ultimate fate, when the crazed woman arose, and having removed her bonnet, addressed the minister in this way: "I know your hints are intended for me! you are throwing your hints at me? that's what you are doing!" Then turning around, she pointed to a lady near her, saying: "There sits old Mrs. Smith, wiping her nose: what do you think will become of her?" A smile passed over the surface of that congregation just then, and Mrs. A. was at once removed.

A MIDDLING COLD NIGHT.—Not long since a man walked into one of the three stores in a Western town, and inquired of the proprietor if he had any more brandy like the last he got there, and was told that he had. "Well," continued the customer, who was from a mountain town, "I want to tell you about the last pint you sold me. I went home that night and hung the bottle up by the fire place. It was a middling cold night, and when I got up in the morning I found that the bottle had dropped on the hearth and broken into a thousand pieces; but," continued the mountaineer, with animation, "the brandy was all right!—there it hung on that nail, froze solider than thunder!"

# Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : JULY 27, 1871.


## Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

GENERAL WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
*Of Philadelphia.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER,
*Of Lawrence County.*

### Democratic County Nominations.

Assembly—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
Prothonotary—J. K. HITE, Ebensburg.
Assoc'te Judges { JNO. FLANAGAN, Johnst'n. / R. J. LLOYD, Ebensburg.
District Attorney—W. H. SECHLER, Ebensb'g.
Treasurer—JOHN COX, Conemaugh Borough.
Commissioner—W. D. M'CLELLAND, Johnst'n.
P. H. Director—JAS. FARREN, Munster Twp.
Auditor—W. A. B. LITTLE, Allegheny Twp.

ERRATA.—In the communication of "Soltero," published on our first page, a portion of the quotation from St. Paul in regard to celibacy has been inadvertently omitted, thus rendering the meaning of the quotation very inexplicable, to say the least. The entire text, as written and as it should have been printed, reads thus: "He that is without a wife is solicitous about the things of the Lord, how he may please God; but he that is with a wife is solicitous about the things of the world, how he may please his wife, and he is divided."

☞ ACCORDING to the revised table of the Census Office at Washington, the following is the aggregate population of all the States and organized Territories of the Union:—White, 33,581,680; colored, 4,879,323; Indians, 25,733; Japanese, 55; Chinese, 63,196; total, 38,549,987. There is evidently a mistake in regard to the number of Indians. They amount to at least 350,000. In 1860 the total white population was 26,957,471; total colored, 4,441,830. The population of the United States is now about equal to that of the Prussian or German Empire, which has been largely increased through its wars with Denmark, Austria and France, and exceeds that of any other civilized nation in the world, except Russia.

IT will be seen from the following figures that London is larger than the *eleven* most populous cities of the United States, with Alleghany city thrown in. Further still, London contains a greater population than *thirteen* of our States—Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont, with the *five* Territories of Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho and Montana added thereto:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. New York.. | 927,436 | London ..... | 3,883,092 |
| 2. Philad'a.... | 673,726 | | |
| 3. Brooklyn... | 406,097 | | |
| 4. St. Louis... | 812,903 | | |
| 5. Chicago.... | 298,570 | | |
| 6. Baltimore.. | 283,070 | | |
| 7. Boston..... | 253,924 | | |
| 8. Cincinnati.. | 218,900 | | |
| 9. N. Orleans.. | 184,688 | | |
| 10. San Fran'co | 150,351 | | |
| 11. Buffalo..... | 118,050 | | |
| Total..... | 3,828,575 | | |
| And Alleghany City, Pa..... | 53,185 | | |
| | | | 3,883,092 |
| | | | 3,881,760 |
| London's excess ..... | | | 1,382 |

IN obedience to the call of the chairman of the county committee, the democratic county convention met in the court room on last Monday afternoon. A full report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere. The convention was a full one, every election district in the county being represented. The utmost harmony marked all its deliberations, and in that respect it will compare to great advantage with many similar gatherings that have preceded it. The ticket placed in nomination will be found at our masthead, and we think we hazard nothing in saying that it meets with general approbation from the democracy of the county. A vast majority of the aspirants, together with their respective friends, were of course disappointed at the decision arrived at, but this has necessarily been the case heretofore and will continue to be hereafter. It is simply the inevitable result of all nominating conventions. The democracy of Cambria are deeply impressed with the great importance to be attached to the result of the present political campaign in Pennsylvania, and will do their part in aiding to achieve a victory that will rescue the Keystone State from the mire of radicalism and restore her to the proud political position she occupied during the better and purer days of the republic.

IN another column will be found a remarkable letter, written two days before the New York riot, by John J. Bond, Grand Master of the Orangemen, addressed to Jas. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Police. It will be seen that this letter was written for the express purpose of imploring Mr. Kelso to do precisely what he afterwards did, after having consulted Mayor Hall. From Mr. Bond's official relations to the Orange societies, no man could possibly know so well as he the reality and magnitude of the danger to be apprehended, if the proposed parade was allowed to take place. It seems that he had urged the Orangemen to abandon their procession, and failing to get their consent, he made this earnest appeal to the city authorities to take the necessary steps for its suppression. Mr. Bond himself refused to take any part in the procession, and in view of the terrible and bloody consequences which he predicted, the Superintendent of Police issued his order. As the guardian of life and property and the preserver of the public peace could he have done less? His mistake was in afterwards revoking the order and thus rendering it absolutely necessary for Governor Hoffman to issue his proclamation. If John T. Hoffman had not issued that proclamation, no man can now conceive the extent of the appalling and bloody scenes that would surely have followed. What unfortunately did occur, would have been mere child's play when compared with the dread reality. In view of this letter and its solemn warning, how supremely ridiculous is the stereotyped cant about the so-called *sacred* right of parade.

## The Pardoning Power.

That the pardoning power has frequently been unwisely, and in some instances, recklessly exercised by some of the former Governors of this State cannot be denied. It is a high prerogative, vested in the Executive for wise and humane purposes and ought to be cautiously and discreetly used. It may be made to subserve the legitimate ends of mercy, or it may be perverted into an instrument dangerous to the peace and good order of society. In the hands of a wise and prudent man, its exercise is not greatly to be feared, but when wielded by an Executive so conspicuously vain, weak and unscrupulous as John W. Geary, it becomes an unmixed evil. It will be remembered, that at the very commencement of his administration, he published a set of wise and salutary rules, by which he said he would be governed in his exercise of the pardoning power. He was not in office three months until he violated every one of them, and since that time they have been practically a dead letter. Constant complaints have been made of his frequent and disgraceful prostitution of this high power, and especially in the city of Philadelphia. Last May, at the dictation of the notorious William B. Mann, he pardoned Brill, who had been convicted of a gross fraud on the ballot-box. Mann threatened Geary that if he did not pardon him, he (Mann) would prevent any resolution being passed by the Radical State Convention endorsing Geary's administration, and Geary surrendered at discretion and issued the pardon. For doing so he was unsparingly denounced by all the respectable Republican papers in the city. His latest effort in the pardon line is the case of William Hart, one of the most dangerous characters and infamous thieves in Philadelphia. As a specimen of what the radical press of that city say about Geary's action in this case, we publish the following sharp comments from the *Evening Telegraph*:

"Hart, so far from being a man of previous good character, 'industrious, quiet and inoffensive,' as the Governor represents him, is one of the most notorious scoundrels that has ever infested this city. Upon his trial the evidence was most clearly and unmistakably against him, so that not a single person in the court room had the slightest doubt of his guilt. Judge Pierce, who never gives a very heavy sentence except when the evidence is very positive and the criminal one who most richly deserves a severe punishment, certainly thought Hart guilty or he would not have imposed upon him the extreme penalty of the law. In face of all the well-known facts of the case the Governor presumes to liberate Hart, and to start him again upon a course of depredation, in the assumption that there was a conspiracy against him, and because of his good character. If the statements of the pardon were true, why were they not produced upon the trial? and if there was any doubt at all of Hart's guilt, why were not the Judge and the District Attorney consulted before the pardon was granted? Not to waste words on the matter, the granting of this pardon was a scandalous abuse of power upon the part of the Governor, and, in connection with his other extraordinary performances in the same line, if it proves nothing else, it at least proves conclusively that Jno. W. Geary is not a fit person to be entrusted with the responsibilities of such an office as that which he now fills; and we hope that the people of this State are by this time so strongly convinced of this fact that they will take good care that after his retirement to private life he shall never again have an opportunity to abuse a great public trust or to disgrace an honorable and responsible office."

## The Spring Elections.

Having at last seen a copy of the act restoring the Spring elections, we publish it below for the information of our readers. Under the provisions of the law, no election of borough and township officers will take place at the next October election, but they will be elected under the *old law*, which the act restores, on the *third Friday in February*, 1872, and will enter upon the duties of their office when the terms of the present officers expire, which we believe always took place about a week after the February election:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the fifteenth section of an act entitled an act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth, approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that in the year Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and annually thereafter, all elections, for city, ward, borough, township, and elections in the different cities and counties of said Commonwealth, shall be on the days and at the times they were held as provided by law in the different cities, wards, boroughs, and townships, in said counties, prior to the seventeenth of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the date of the passage of the act aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the term of the different city, ward, borough, township and election officers in said counties to be elected at the elections to be held in one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, shall begin when the terms of such officers heretofore elected shall expire, and so with such officers annually thereafter as provided by law prior to the passage of the act of seventeenth of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. *Provided*, the term of assessors for the present year shall extend until their successors are duly elected and qualified pursuant to this act; *Provided further*, this act shall not apply to any elections provided for by special laws since the passage of the act of April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and that the said elections in the county of Clearfield shall be held on the last Friday in December in each year.

THE POPE.—The Pope, though so advanced in years, is said to be a most excellent singer and a most eloquent orator, having retained all the depth, richness and sweetness of his voice, and speaking to-day as sweetly and sonorously as he did in the fullness of his youth. His admirers sincerely regret that he so very rarely preaches or chants the mass; doing the latter on Christmas day and Easter Sunday. A Roman letter says that for years he has been expecting to be assassinated; that he has had a presentment he would be slain in the "City of the Soul," and that he really covets martyrdom in the church; believing that it would be a fitting close to his stormy and troubled career, and insure the canonization for which he has longed more than for any earthly honor.

## Orangeism.

*Every Saturday*, the well-known pictorial Magazine of Osgood & Co., being published in Boston, has an occasional flavor of Radical politics to suit that locality, but it keeps up a very high literary tone, and on all general and historical topics is as impartial as it is well informed. Some time since, says *The Age*, we repudiated the claim of Irish Orangeism to be considered as identical with American Protestantism. We treated the assumption as a mere "political dodge." We are glad to find our judgment reinforced by the following article in *Every Saturday*. It coincides with views which we have heretofore expressed; but we are glad to repeat them from a literary journal which cannot be accused of Democratic proclivities:

"It has appeared strange to many Americans that the projected parade of the Orange societies in New York, on the 12th of July, should have roused such an extraordinary display of hatred on the part of the Catholic Irish of that city. It was first asked—are not both parties Irishmen? Alas! no. Orangemen is the most hateful symbol of the English and Scotch colonists of Ireland who, by the aid of the English army, reduced, in 1690 and 1691, the aboriginal population of the country to the condition of helots and serfs, and for nearly a hundred and forty years kept this population down, denying them some of the commonest civil and religious rights. The colonists were not a tenth part of the inhabitants of Ireland. They were the "Saxon" masters of millions of Celtic bondmen. In the name of Protestantism, they confiscated, proscribed, plundered, oppressed, and killed. The distinction as to religious belief was much, but it might have been overcome; the distinction as to race has never been effaced. As a general thing, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Irishmen have been separated by as wide a gulf as that which separates one of our frontiersmen from the wild Indian.

"It is again asked, why should the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne excite among the Catholic Irishmen fiercer feelings of hatred than the celebration of St. Patrick's Day excites among Protestant Irishmen, or Protestants in general? The answer is, that the Battle of the Boyne is associated in the minds of the Celtic Irish with more than a century of tyranny, slavery, national humiliation, and religious prosecution. If instead of celebrating St. Patrick's Day, the New York Catholics should celebrate the anniversary of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, it would not more arouse Protestant fanaticism than the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne excites the fanaticism of Catholic Irishmen; for the Battle of the Boyne was a victory of one race and nation over another, as well as one form of religion over another. The victors had no mercy; and long after every Whig statesman, and every liberal Tory statesman of England, had united in repealing the laws which oppressed Ireland, the Orange Societies, only started in 1793, and prescribed by the law, labored to keep alive the passions which every British administration labored to allay. The badge of the Orangemen is, therefore, to an Irish Celt what the sight of a red flag or a red shawl would be to a wild bull.

"Then the essential distinction of Orangeism, at least in the British Isles, is allegiance to the British Sovereign as well as fidelity to the Protestant faith. Though the British Sovereign repudiates such allegiance, though every liberal British Protestant considers Orangeism as the deadliest enemy of the pacification of Ireland, it still insists on its exceptionally enthusiastic loyalty and its exceptionally fervent Protestantism. Probably the Orange societies of the United States are composed simply of Protestant Irishmen, distinguished from the British and Irish Orange societies as the Episcopal Church in this country is distinguished from the Church in Great Britain. The American Episcopalian finds no difficulty in substituting in his prayer book the name of the President of the United States for that of the Queen; but the naturalized Catholic Irishmen believe that no person can be an Orangeman and at the same time an American citizen. He would cease, in their view, to be an Orangeman the moment he abjures his allegiance to the British Sovereign. We bring forward these facts, not to justify, but to explain, the special Irish hatred of Orangeism. It is much stronger than their love of the Catholic faith. In the long fight between the parties, in the old country, religion was repeatedly dishonored by both, and, indeed, was brought in merely to give a kind of consecration to cupidity and tyranny on the one side, and lawlessness and ferocity on the other.

"We have not the remotest notion that Orangemen of this country stand for the two prominent Orange ideas. Why then do they assume their name? Are they British subjects? Then they ought to know that the name they adopt is detested by every eminent British statesman, Radical, Whig, or Conservative. Are they bigoted Protestants, desirous of limiting the rights of the Roman Catholics? Then they ought to know that they live in a country where the equality of all sects and all churches in the eye of the law is a fundamental principle and fact. But they are neither. Why then do they call themselves Orangemen? As Irish Protestants and naturalized citizens of the United States, they would excite little animosity even from the most passionate and ignorant naturalized Celt.

"We are opposed to the introduction here of feuds originally generated under essentially different social conditions, in the countries from which our foreign-born citizens come. Mere naturalization will not make such persons Americans; to accomplish this, requires that the vindictive passions which cling to Old World memories shall be extinguished. To stimulate this passion is a serious offense against the principle of American citizenship. In view of what has taken place in New York, and independent of the action of the authorities relative thereto, it is a question worthy of serious consideration, whether we should allow our streets to become the arena on which brutal and ignorant foreigners, whether Catholic Irishmen or fanatical Orangemen, shall display their Old World hatred toward each other. We can see no question of liberty involved in the judicious prohibition here of the ostentatious parading of animosities engendered elsewhere."—*Every Saturday, July 29.*

—A young Prussian officer, who doubted the love of his affianced bride, requested, after the battle of Gravelotte, one of his friends at home to inform the young lady that he (the officer) was among the killed, and report to him how she would receive the news. The friend complied with the officer's request, but the letter which was to convey the report of the young lady's demeanor brought to the officer the terrible news of her death, the young girl having committed suicide the night after his friend's sad communication. The young officer was so impressed with the catastrophe and felt so much aggrieved at the death of his fair young betrothed, that he went mad. He is now in a Berlin lunatic asylum, and his case is pronounced hopeless.

## The Orangemen's Chief.

### Mr. Bond's Letter to Sup't Kelso.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. July 10, 1871.

*James Kelso, Esq., Superintendent of New York Police.*

MY DEAR SIR: Seeing the dreadful state of affairs which have arisen out of the contemplated parade of the Orangemen, I have considered it my duty to advise them to forego the parade on the 12th instant.

I am sorry to say they have not taken my advice in the matter, being confident of the safety of their lives in your good protection. I have pointed out to them the great majority of their opponents, and the utter impossibility of your power in protecting them *after the parade was dismissed* [italic by writer]. I am afraid the Orangemen cannot succeed (*sic*) ten thousand men *from all resources* [italic by writer]. I am very positive that their own body will not number more than five hundred men, for the majority will not attend so dangerous an undertaking.

I write to you therefore in great confidence that you will endeavor to pursuade our men not to appear at all on the 12th, thereby avoiding the least possible chance of a riot. There is no need on (*sic*) shedding *any men's blood* [italic by writer].

I know there will be bad work on both sides.

I think if you could send for ———, No. ——, Mr. ——, of No. ——, and ——, whom Mr. —— will find, and openly inform these men of the great danger of a riot (perhaps unsurpassable), (*sic*) they may be led to prevail upon the men to forego the parade.

I cannot attend the parade in any case, as I have no person to relieve me from duty. However, this fact will not save my life. * * * * * (Here follow personal references, not delicate nor cautious, for publication concerning the writer.]

If this parade is allowed to occur there will be a fearful loss of life, and I have distinctly cautioned all those whom I could meet to give up the parade.

In the name of everything sacred I would deplore the shedding of blood, and shall withdraw from the society upon that account.

I therefore write to you, as a son to a father, in the sense of counsel and advice, and I beseech you to endeavor to pursuade my brethren to forego this event of much alarm to all engaged therein.

The Mayor wrote me a long letter, advising us to forego the parade. I have read it to the brethren, and it seems they do not care much about it. I am afraid they depend too much upon the police, and I fear that they may have cause to regret so much confidence.

I have done all I could to prevent murder or riot; having failed therein, there my responsibility ceases. I pray you may be more successful in persuading our men to forego the parade. There is no one who regrets the shedding of blood of *any* [italic of writer] man more than I do, and I pray it shall not occur on account of the Orangemen.

If you are not very sure that the parade can be effected without the shedding of blood, I pray you, dear sir, to pursuade these gentlemen whose names I have given you, to forego the affair on the part of peace and good will to all men.

Thanking you very much for the great interest you have taken in the matter, and hoping that life shall be spared, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN J. BOND.

## The Negro Ku Klux.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—Since the recent conflict with the sheriff and his posse in Robeson county, in which four citizens were killed and a number wounded, the lawlessness of the Lowrys and their gang knows no bounds. With the capture of their women as aiders and abettors, these negro outlaws have become more desperate than ever, and now they threaten to deluge the country in blood if the women are not released at once.

Besides the women, Pop Oxendine, one of the most notorious of the gang, has been captured and lodged in jail here for safe keeping, as the jail of Lamberton, the county seat of Robeson, has never held any of them as prisoners longer than they desired to remain.

A few mornings since fifteen of Lowry's gang emerged from the swamps armed to the teeth, and went to the house of Mr. John M'Nair, and demanded breakfast, which was speedily furnished them. At dinner time they visited the house of Mr. Bridgers, where they dined in like manner. Harry Berry Lowry, the leader of the gang, whose wife is now a prisoner at Lumberton, ordered both of these gentlemen to inform the sheriff that if the women were not instantly released, he would devastate the county and deluge it in blood.

The sheriff, having obtained a supply of arms and amunition from the city, refused to liberate the women, and retuaned a defiant answer to Lowry's threats. This morning Lowry and his band of negro outlaws waylaid and killed Daniel Murdock M'Lean, a prominent citizen, and Hugh M'Lean, his brother, a youth only thirteen years old.—They also wounded Archibald M'Collum. These parties were riding along the road in a buggy and were fired on from a thick piece of woods.

A state of terror exists among the women and children of Robeson county. The sheriff has a posse of one hundred and fifty men in the field, but their efforts thus far to capture the outlaws have been utterly fruitless.

The most intense excitement prevails in the county, a bloody and deadly conflict is hourly expected, and it is now a matter of life and death with both citizens and outlaws.

—Portions of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts were visited on Thursday last by an earthquake. The towns of Portland, Saco, Biddeford, Brunswick, Portsmouth, and Concord were shaken by the internal convulsions, the wave of which passed from North to South, accompanied with a deep rumbling sound. Buildings were rocked, church bells rung, and much damage done to property. The earthquake seems to have been general in all the States named, but not to have extended beyond their limits. Some years ago such occurrences were rare East of the Mississippi river. But within the last ten years they have increased both in frequency, severity, and duration.

—The death of Miss Sabina de Iturbide, in Philadelphia, on Monday last, is announced. Her death recalls the fate of her father, the first Emperor of Mexico, who was put to death in that unhappy country by the party who overturned his government.—Since that time the family have resided principally in the United States. One of the Emperor's sons was afterwards in the service of Louis Napoleon; he then united his fortunes with the ill fated Maximilian, and came very near meeting the fate of the Emperor, his father. The family have always clung to the hope that one day they may be restored to their former legal position.

## Political and News Items.

—Illinois had an earthquake on Monday.

—The damage done by the Washington explosion amounts to but about $62,000.

—A man in Centre county, on the 29th ult., cradled 140 acres of wheat, large bind.

—The wife of Col. Alexander Hamilton died at New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday. She was a niece of President Monroe; her husband is a son of the great Hamilton.

—Eighty dollars worth of frogs were captured at Greenville by Pittsburg parties recently, the time occupied being three days. They used a dark lantern and thus succeeded in catching them alive.

—Nine fat gentlemen of Pottstown, Montgomery county, have been challenged by nine fatter ones of Douglasville to play a game of base ball at the latter place. The Douglasville nine weigh 1,600 pounds.

—McGehan, the Ohio murderer, whose counsel Vallandigham was when he shot himself, recently escaped from jail and has not yet been recaptured. He was one of the seven prisoners who dug themselves out and fled.

—Beford, Fulton and Franklin counties have instructed for Hon. W. N. Hall as republican candidate for president judge of that district and Somerset has acquiesced in the action. Judge Hall is therefore the nominee.

—Mr. J. R. Fryer, of Pottstown, has an apple that was grown in 1868, and is now two and a half years old, and is in a good state of preservation. He kept it in his cellar. This is certainly something of a champion apple.

—An epidemic has broken out among the horses in the New England States, which exceeds anything of the kind in virulence ever before known. Nothing has yet been found to stay its progress, and the fatality is alarming. No cause has been assigned for the disorder.

—Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, and H. S. M'Comb have bought in the Louisiana Levee company, and propose to commence active operations immediatly. It is understood the transaction was consummated throught the intervention of Senator Wells, of Louisiana.

—They have an original way of serving the boys for going in swimming in West Brownsville during the day. When they go in the water in front of a residence, the ladies "go" for their clothes and carry them to the main street, and the boys are forced to go after them. They never need the second warning.

—The New Bedford Mercury says Charles D. Wrightington, a mechanical genius of Fairhaven, has recently completed a miniature steam engine, perfect in every detail, of about one mouse power. The boiler is three inches long, and the machine contains over 800 pieces, some of which are of gold. It runs finely.

—The radical newspapers, not daring to offend the office-holders by proposing candidates for the presidency in opposition to Grant, busy themselves in naming tickets for the democracy. The last one suggested by these friendly movers is Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, for president, and Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, for vice president.

—Mrs. McMullan, residing at the Irvin iron works, Centre county, came near losing her life lately from the sting of a wasp. In five minutes after she was stung the virus had permeated her entire system. She could not speak nor scarcely move, and suffered the most excruciating pain. The friends despaired of her life and summoned medical assistance. Hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

—A bale of cotton was sold in New York recently for fifty cents a pound, and is the finest ever produced. The weight of the bale was 443 pounds, which in the aggregate has realized $3,312,20 in premiums, an average of $7.48 per pound. The cotton was raised by W. B. McShaw, of Lee county, Mississippi, picked by himself, wife and daughter in their parlor, and took several premiums in St. Louis fairs.

—An explosion occurred in the Washington Arsenal on Saturday last, followed by a conflagration, which destroyed over one hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The cause of the explosion is not known, but will be made the subject of investigation. Owing to the early hour at which the occurrence took place, no lives were lost. There would have been scores killed, had it taken place at a later period in the day.

—The coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador have been visited by heavy storms.—Sir William Logan and a geological surveying party had been cut off by the flooding of the roads, but they are believed to be safe. The effect of the storm on the coast was terrible. Three hundred and twenty-five fishing smacks, twenty-three dwelling houses, over forty stores, and $1,500,000 worth of property were destroyed, and ninety-three lives lost.

—The engine Vulcan, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, exploded on Thursday last, at Coalport. The engineer, fireman, and four train hands were killed. All have been found except the fireman, who is supposed to be in the canal. The engineer was thrown about three hundred yards on the mountain side, and fell on a tree, cutting his body nearly in half. One of the hands was blown across the river. All on the engine were killed. The reason of so many being on it was that they were just at breakfast.

THE FATE OF A RICH AND "RESPECTABLE" MURDERER.—Last March the Hon. Noah James, a wealthy resident of Doddridge county, Va., gave one of his laborers, named Owens, $25, and lent him $50 besides, on condition that he would kill a neighbor named Rogers, with whom James had long been at enmity. A short time afterward, Owens, seeing Rogers coming along the road toward James' house, told his employer of the fact, and the two men then waylaid Rogers and murdered him, James giving him one shot with a gun, and Owens another shot with a pistol. Owens was indicted for the murder, and James was active in procuring his conviction. He was convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for life; but suspicion having been fastened upon James, Owens was not transferred to the State Prison until a few days ago, he being kept in jail in the hope that he would confess. He made no confession, however, until the walls of the Penitentiary closed upon him for life. Then his nerves failed him, and he told the whole story as we have given it above. He also said that James promised to stand by him, and get him off. Measures were at once taken to arrest James, but hearing of Owens' confession, he went home, eat his dinner, took his gun, went out by a little brook, pulled off his boot and sock, placed the muzzle of the rifle to his eye, and with his toes pulled the trigger and shot himself through the brain. His wife, hearing the report of the gun, sent her little daughter out to see what had been shot. In a few minutes the child came running back, her face white with terror, and told her mother that "Pa was killed." Mrs. James raised an alarm and rushed to the spot, where the corpse of her husband, with the rifle clutched in one hand, was lying. And thus the wretched man escaped, by self-destruction, the shame of a public trial and execution.

DEATH OF THE DOUBLE BABY—*One Head Outlives the Other.*—We mentioned in our columns, yesterday, the presence in Boston of a most remarkable child, the offspring of Joseph and Ann E. Finley. It presented the remarkable as well as unprecedented phenomenon of two heads, four arms, and two legs, and all upon a single body. The girl—for such was its sex—died last evening at No. 6 Bowdoin street. The first half or head breathed its last at 5, and the second shortly after 8 o'clock. The many thousands in the Western or Middle States who have seen this marvelous eccentricity of nature will learn its early death with regret. The child—or children as it would almost seem proper to allude to the phenomenon—had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one exhibited signs of illness. This, however, was but temporary. It recovered and was bright and playful. Since reaching Boston, a few days since, the other—or the other half—was taken sick and died yesterday afternoon, as already stated. The two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The spectacle was equally novel, strange and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant; upon the other that of the live one with its eyes still bright and curious, and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presents the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of repose. The disposition of the body is not determined upon. Several of our physicians were desirous, last evening, of having it opened for examination. It is doubtful if the parents consent. They reside in Monroe county, Ohio, and live upon a farm. They have other children, but none have exhibited any unusual developments. Nor can this extraordinary departure from the laws of nature be accounted for. In Philadelphia, where all the medical Solons undertook to solve the problem, nothing whatever was brought to light. The child was looked upon with amazement and interest, but all attempts to account for its existence were futile. It was regarded as more of a curiosity than the Siamese twins, and most certainly the spectacle was more plausible to the eye. The child was shortly to have been exhibited to the public, and would doubtless here, as elsewere, have attracted throngs of visitors. The parents were especially devoted to the little marvel, and their sorrow is grievous.—*Boston Post*, July 19.

—The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "A farmer was decapitated by a mowing machine with which he was at work on his premises, near Southport, on the 11th inst. At the time of the accident, the farmer was examining some portion of the machinery which had got out of gear, when the horses attached suddenly started, causing the blades to revolve, one of them striking the man in the back of the neck, severing the head from the body as though guillotined. A youthful son of the deceased witnessed the terrible accident, and, dumb with horror, grasped the head by the hair, and ran with it into his mother's presence."

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

*Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. 130.te.


EBENSBURG
FOUNDRY!

J. A. SHOEMAKER,

Manufacturer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

THRESHING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
WIND MILLS;
PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS,
SHOVEL PLOWS,
CULTIVATORS;

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES

OF EVERY DESIGN AND PRICE;

Church, School and Dinner BELLS;

CAST IRON FENCING,

KETTLES, AND CAST HOLLOW WARE

of every description, &c., &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED!!

☞ Special attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Stoves, Farming Utensils, &c.

All orders promptly attended to. Old metal, grain, etc., taken in exchange for work.

Ebensburg, July 1, 1871.-3m.

Wanamaker & Brown
Good & Cheap
CLOTHING
OAK HALL
6th and Market sts
Philad'a

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

Rifles, Double and Single Barrel.

*Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition.*

Sporting Goods, Rifle Barrels, Locks, Mountings, Gun Materials, &c. Send for a Price List. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, *Great Western Gun Works*, 179 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B. Army Carbines, Rifles and Revolvers bought or traded for.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1871.-6m.

1871. SPRING. 1871.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE,

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

*EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,*

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for stoves, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
*TO CASH CUSTOMERS!*
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Gripd Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

THE GREAT
OAK HALL
CLOTHING
EMPORIUM!
241 Main Street Johnstown.

S. J. HESS & BROTHER

HAVE NOW ON HAND

The Largest, Best Made

AND MOST DURABLE

Stock OF Clothing

EVER KEPT IN JOHNSTOWN,

consisting chiefly of

MEN'S COATS,
MEN'S PANTS,
MEN'S VESTS;
YOUTHS' COATS,
YOUTHS' PANTS,
YOUTHS' VESTS;
BOYS' COATS,
BOYS' PANTS,
BOYS' VESTS.

We have also constantly in stock a complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.

☞ We are prepared to make to order Clothing of every description on the shortest notice.

Call at No. 241 Main Street,

AND SEE HOW IT IS YOURSELVES!

Johnstown, April 22, 1871.-6m.

J. S. OGDEN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on Iron street, between the Conemaugh Bridge and Pa. R. R. Depot. Collections and all business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. 38-1y

# Cambria Freeman,

THURSDAY, : : : : JULY 27, 1871.


### ...s and Mishaps at and near Home.

...Johnstown letter too late for publication ...week.

...There was a perceptible spit of snow on ...r morning last.

...Our creditors will be sorry to learn that we ...ired very little money on convention day.

...Tyrone is spreading itself muchly. It ...ld Tyr-one to get over all the ground it ...s.

...For three days out of the last seven the ...rometer was low enough to have joined the ...al party.

...The House that Jack Built" is on the ...ments" of Hollidaysburg. It is of pala-...proportions.

...Johnstowners are talking about forming a ...ball association. Better try some game ...y can play at.

...Messrs. Abel Lloyd and William Leighty ...erecting large and comfortable houses for ...own occupancy.

...Mrs. Mary Wells, an old lady in Holli-...burg, fell down stairs on Sunday morning ...and broke her thigh.

...John Robinson, of White township, this ...nty, is said to have committed suicide by ...wing himself about two weeks ago.

...Besides it said to be so awful dull that ...ne men should happen to fall on the edge ...of them would escape without a cut ...arata.

...The Magentas of Indiana base ballically ...ed the Mohawks of Johnstown, in a game ...nine innings, on Friday last, by a score of ...14. Rain stopped game.

...Blood fires, heavy coats and extra bed ...ets" were not only a luxury but a neces-...during about seventy two out of the last ...hundred and sixty eight hours.

...Gov. Geary has pardoned Edward Powers ...John Mulvahill, sentenced to the Western ...itentiary at January term, 1870, of Hunt-...don county court, for killing Pat'k Mackey. ...This number of the FREEMAN closes the ...first half of the fifth year of its existence — ...not you ashamed that you still owe us for ...four, and perhaps one or more years before ...?

...The first issue of Mr. James' new republi-...an paper is promised for next Thursday. ...It is to be called "The Cambria Herald," and ...the first half of it (the inside) to is be home ...print.

...A lad named James Hassinger was caught ...under a moving wagon and a fence in Johns-...town on Friday afternoon last, and the result ...was one leg broken and several painful contu-...sions received.

...A bad smash-up of freight cars at Por-...tage on Friday. Fifteen cars in all were bad-...ly smashed, and James Gould, of Holli-...daysburg, conductor of Cambria Iron Co.'s ...train lost one of his legs broken.

...A fire occurred at Houtsdale, Clearfield ...county, recently, which destroyed the store of ...Mr. Gleason, formerly of Huntingdon county, ...and the dwelling of Mrs. Downey, also a former ...resident of the same county. The loss is $15,.

...Daniel Myers, son of a widow wo-...man near Summerhill, this county was kicked ...violently a mule, on Saturday last, and ...severely injured. The boy was employed ...as driver in one of the coal mines in that ...locality.

...Samuel Metzker, son of Isaac Metzker. ...living near Martinsburg, Blair county, was ...thrown by a colt, which he was riding, last ...week. One of his legs was broken, and ...otherwise so severely injured that his ...life is despaired of.

...The many friends of the Hon. D. J. Mor-...gan throughout the country, says the Johns-...town Tribune, will be rejoiced to learn that ...he is again able to be on his feet, and that ...without little doubt now but that he will be ...restored to complete health.

...Two fires at Bellefonte, noticed by us ...last week as having occurred on Sunday night ...last, destroyed almost a square of build-...ings. The fire occurred at nine o'clock, and ...another at twelve o'clock. The buildings ...were mainly frame. Loss about $50,000. Two ...persons have been arrested, on the charge of ...setting the fires, and are now in jail.

...A lady named Mrs. Barton, while attempt-...ing to get in a stage coach at Mount Union, ...Huntingdon county, on Wednesday last, acci-...dentally missed the step, and her parasol com-...ing in contact with one of the horses, frighten-...ed them and caused them to run off and ...throw down, when the vehicle passed over ...her body and breast, producing injuries which ...resulted in her death the same night.

...Mr. Heath Himes, coal miner, was knocked ...down and run over by the first Union freight ...train out on Saturday night last, at South ...Fork, this county, and had both legs badly ...mashed and lacerated, but not enough to justi-...fy the opinion of Dr. Lowman, Company's ...surgeon at Johnstown, the amputation of ...one of them. His injuries were properly ...attended to, and at last accounts he was doing ...well.

...There are to be two picnics up north next ...week—one at St. Nicholas on Tuesday, Aug. ...1st, and the other at St. Boniface, on Monday ...the 7th. Both festivals are to be in aid of the ...Catholic churches at those places, and aside ...from the fact that there will be lots of fun at ...both picnics, the worthy purposes for which ...they are to be given should commend them to ...the patronage of all who appreciate such social ...enjoyment and kind treatment as will be in-...dulged in by all who participate in either or both ...of these rural reunions.

...Two cars laden with carbon oil, and be-...longing to the Cambria Iron Company, broke ...away and ran down the Company's railroad, on ...Saturday morning last, and after breaking and ...destroying the switch, came in collision with the ...Pacific Express, just then approaching the ...Johnstown station, and the result was the com-...plete demolition of the oil cars and the spilling ...out of forty barrels of oil, involving a heavy ...loss to the C. I. Co. Fortunately no one was ...injured, and the passenger train, miraculous as ...it may seem, was not even disabled in any ...way.

...The notorious Charley Jones, recently ...confined in our county jail, and about whom ...such excitement was created in connection ...with the Nathan murder, he being suspected ...and even interviewed by detectives in regard to ...the crime, was shot through the heart and in-...stantly killed by the proprietor of the Shirley ...House, at Freeport, Pa., about half-past one ...o'clock on Sunday morning last, while at-...tempting to effect an entrance through one of ...the windows of said hotel, for the purpose no ...doubt of committing a burglary. Three per-...sons suspected of being Jones' confederates ...have been arrested and are now confined in ...the Freeport jail.

...By announcement in our advertising de-...partment it will be seen that the mercantile ...firm of M. L. Oatman & Co. has ceased to ex-...ist, and that Mr. Oatman is again "monarch ...of all he surveys." Not only this, but he has ...gone back to first principles in his line of ...trade, and will henceforth deal exclusively in ...dry goods, notions, and such other goods as ...belong to that branch of trade. He has now ...on hand a very excellent stock of new goods, ...and is willing as ever to deal liberally with ...those who wish to buy for the ready cash. Of ...course we need say no more, for everybody ...knows Mart. and knows that he sells as cheap ...as it is possible to do without "busting the ...machine."

...The West Chester Jeffersonian notices ...the sale of the Alleghanian establishment in ...that place, crediting the item to the Hollidays-...burg Standard, which of course got it from the ...Register, and then asks: "Can this be our Ed. ...Scanlan, at present located in Wilmington, Del-...aware?" We have consulted Mr. James, and ...promptly declares that he has no recollection ...whatever of being "our Ed. James, at present ...located," etc., but has gone home to ask his ...mother about it, and if she should give it as her ...opinion that he is "our Ed. James," etc., or ...that he is to all intents and purposes even the ...same individual, we shall take the earliest op-...portunity of informing some one of our ex-...changes on that point, so that the Jeffersonian ...may have the opportunity of giving said ex-...change the credit of relieving it (the Jefferso-...nian) of all further anxiety on the subject.

## Democratic County Convention.

### Full Report of the Proceedings—Great Harmony in the Convention—An Excellent Ticket Nominated.

The Cambria county democratic nominating convention convened at the Court House in this place at one o'clock, P. M., on Monday afternoon last, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various local offices to be voted for at the ensuing election. The convention was called to order by R. L. Johnston, Esq., chairman of the county committee, who delivered a brief but most eloquent and timely address, in which he counseled harmony and a united and earnest effort in behalf of the good cause, and portrayed in glowing terms the glorious mission and almost absolute certainty of success which awaited the democracy at the approaching election. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Johnston announced the completion of his duties as chairman of the county committee, thanked the democracy for the honor conferred and confidence reposed in him, and withdrew. Thereupon the convention was regularly organized by the election of JAMES KING, Esq., of Johnstown, as President, and the selection of Messrs. J. G. LAKE and C. W. EASLY as Secretaries.

Thus organized and ready for business, the presenting of the credentials of the several delegates was next in order. Every district in the county was represented, as will be seen be the following full

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Adams—James Costlow, Henry Topper.
Allegheny—Michael McGuire, W. A. B. Little.
Blacklick—John B Hite, John Farabaugh.
Cambria Bor.—Thos. Judge, Neil McAnany.
Cambria Twp.—Thomas Hoover, Wm. Berg.
Carrolltown—J. J. Oatman, J. W. Sharbaugh.
Carroll Twp.—M. J. Nagle, Henry Hopple.
Chest Springs—Chas. Wharton, M. Donovan.
Chest Twp.—Jacob Kirkpatrick, Ph. Thomas.
Clearfield—Jacob Nagle, Patrick Donovan.
Conemaugh Bor.—1st ward, Germanus Voegtly, Nicholas Freidhoff; 2d ward, Michael Quinn, Conrad Ernst.
Conemaugh Twp.—Jethro Oldham, Jacob C. Horner.
Croyle—D. W. Luke, John Rorabaugh.
Coopersdale Bor.—A. J. Griffith, W. A. Krise.
East Conemaugh Bor.—John Christanz, Thos. McCabe.
Ebensburg—E. W., Wm. B. Bonacker, B. F. Vaughn; W. W., Thos. Fagan, J. G. Hasson.
Franklin Bor.—John Furlong, Wm. Eck.
Gallitzin Twp.—Chas. Hunter, Dan. Bradley.
Jackson—John Rager, James M. Singer.
Johnstown—1st ward, John Hannan, John Selgh; 2d ward, Thos. McGough, Jos. Crouse; 3d ward, Geo. Shaffer, Jas. King; 4th ward, John A. Schmucker, Horner; 5th ward, Henry Mantle, Jos. Erle; 6th ward, J. Thomas, W. Strauss.
Loretto—D. J. Kelly, J. G. Lake.
Millville—P. Rogers, P. McDermott.
Munster Twp—J. Lilly, A. D. Criste.
Prospect—H. McMonigle, Robert Dimond.
Richland—William Cole, Samuel Gardner.
Summerhill—Pat'k Cyrels, Perdius McGough.
Summitville—Wm. M'Connell, J. Sharbaugh.
Susquehanna—J. Somerville, E. Foultz.
Taylor—James B. Clark, Dominick McHugh.
Washington—K. Lackey, G. B. Schwarderer.
White—J. H. Fiske, David Hollis.
Wilmore—Isaac Wike, W. Mensch.
Woodvale—D. Berthold, C. W. Easly.
Yoder—W. B. Osborne, A. Culin.

There being two sets of delegates from the Second Ward of Johnstown, a motion was adopted to appoint a committee of five on contested seats, and in pursuance of that motion the President selected as said committee Messrs. Isaac Wike, Jethro Oldham, W. B. Bonacker, A. Culin and John Seigh.

A committee on resolutions was also moved for, and the motion prevailing, the President named Messrs. J. G. Hasson, J. J. Oatman, G. P. Schwarderer, Wm. Cole and John Hannan for that duty.

The committee on contested seats returned after a brief absence and reported in favor of Joseph Crouse and Thomas M'Gough, whose names are given above. The committee on resolutions also returned in a short time, and through their chairman presented the following

PLATFORM:

The Democracy of Cambria county, in general convention assembled, congratulate themselves and the country generally, on the auspicious circumstances under which they this day assemble. Once more happily united in a solid phalanx, soaring above all local differences, and resolved to restore the former *prestige* of their name, they are determined to recover their lost ground and restore the majorities of their palmiest days.

We charge upon the party in power:

That it has not administered the government of the country in the spirit of its founders;

That it has failed in the observance of the constitution which we are all sworn to support;

That it has prevented the free exercise of the glorious right of ballot—a right inexpressibly dear to freemen, "and formidable to tyrants only"—by surrounding the polls with United States soldiers;

That it has by a military commission suspended the *habeas corpus* and right of trial by jury;

That it has bestowed our western lands, the common heritage of the people, upon mammoth corporations;

That it has so adjusted the tariff of duties as by unjust discrimination to make the rich richer and the poor poorer;

That while the people are taxed almost beyond endurance, the tribute wrung from them is squandered by defaulting officers, millions of it never reaching the treasury;

That the President of their choice, and whom they will renominate, has degraded his office from its high estate, and brought shame on the chair once occupied by a Washington, a Jefferson, and a Jackson; and

That the conduct of the President in attempting to wrest from them the territory of a friendly power, without constitutional warrant, was so glaring a breach of official duty as to call for the condemnation of every good citizen;

That the receiving of gifts and requiting them with office, without regard to qualification, is totally unworthy the chief magistrate of a great people.

For the foregoing and other reasons:

*Resolved*, That we shall use all honorable means to defeat at the polls the party in power and restore the government of our country to its pristine purity.

*Resolved*, That while we are not unmindful of the military services of General Grant, we would sin against our country and its constitution to renew the lease of office to one without a single civil qualification for its safe and just exercise.

*Resolved*, That while we regard military success alone as no evidence of fitness for the Executive chair, we can proudly point to the record of one whose capacity as a civilian is only equalled by his heroism and brilliant success in the field.

*Resolved*, That while the military career of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK will compare favorably with that of Grant, or any other General that ever "set a squadron in the field," his crowning glory is shown in the record of his civil government of Louisiana and Texas.

*Resolved*, That as Washington was first, not only in war, but in peace—as Jackson, in saving New Orleans from the British army, submitted to the civil law and paid his fine of one thousand dollars to the court that imposed it—so General Hancock, after leading the most glorious and successful charges during the rebellion, when appointed military commander of Louisiana and Texas acted in subordination to the civil power, and proclaimed in his general order that "The Right of Trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property must be preserved."

*Resolved*, That Major General Winfield Scott Hancock is the choice of the Democratic party of Cambria county for President of the United States in 1872, and our delegate to the next Democratic State Convention is hereby instructed to give him an unwavering support.

*Resolved*, That the course of Hon. R. MILTON SPEER, our popular and talented Congressman, receives, as it merits, our entire confidence.

*Resolved*, That we approve the course of W. HORACE ROSE, Esq., our Representative, as a faithful and honest public servant.

*Resolved*, That we cheerfully ratify the nominations of General WILLIAM M'CANDLESS and Captain JAMES H. COOPER, for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and endorse the platform upon which they stand.

*Resolved*, That we mutually pledge ourselves to render the ticket this day nominated our hearty support, and pledge the candidates named by us respectively to do the same.

When the reading of the above had been gone through with, Mr. W. A. B. Little offered the subjoined as additional resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Joint Resolution "authorizing additional compensation to the members and officers" of the last Legislature at Harrisburg, was a gross outrage on the taxpayers of this Commonwealth, and that we denounce in the strongest terms the action of those members who voted in favor of that resolution.

*Resolved*, That although we recognize Negro Suffrage as a part of the fundamental law of the country, yet we are not converts to the doctrine, but, on the contrary, regard it as a heresy, and believe that the power that made it a part of the constitution has also, when it so desires, the ability to change it.

Both series of resolutions were adopted conjointly without a dissenting voice, as were also the two following:

*Resolved*, That John E. Scanlan, Nathaniel Horne, and John Buck, Esqs., be appointed Judicial conferees to meet conferees of this Judicial district, at Altoona, at such time as may be agreed upon, to nominate a Democratic candidate for President Judge of this Judicial district.

*Resolved*, That R. L. Johnston, Esq., is the choice of this convention for Senator of this district, and he is hereby empowered to appoint his own conferees.

The formation of a county ticket being next in order, and the

ASSEMBLY

being first on the list, the name of W. Horace Rose, Esq., our present worthy and efficient representative, was presented, and amid much enthusiasm his nomination was made by acclamation.

Following this was the presenting of candidates for the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

but it appearing that J. K. Hite, Esq., the present popular and obliging incumbent, had no opposition, he was declared viva voce the unanimous choice of the convention for that office.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

For this position the names of Wm. H. Sechler and F. P. Tierney, Esqs., of Ebensburg, and Jacob Zimmerman, Esq., of Johnstown, were presented by their respective friends.—Three ballots followed in quick succession, with the result indicated below:

| | 1st ballot. | 2d ballot. | 3d ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. H. Sechler | 24 | 37 | 43 |
| Jacob Zimmerman | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| F. P. Tierney | 20 | 19 | 15 |

On the third ballot, as will be seen, Mr. Sechler had a majority of all the votes cast, whereupon his nomination was made unanimous.

Next in order came the selection of two candidates for

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

and Messrs. G. W. Easly and John Flanagan, of Johnstown, and Messrs. James Murray and Reese J. Lloyd, of Ebensburg, being named, the convention proceeded to the

FIRST BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Flanagan | 56 | Reese J. Lloyd | 45 |
| Geo. W. Easly | 45 | James Murray | 13 |

Mr. Flanagan, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated, but the selection of still another candidate being requisite, the duty devolved on the delegates of participating in a

SECOND BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reese J. Lloyd | 45 | James Murray | 1 |
| Geo. W. Easly | 34 | | |

Mr. Lloyd's vote on this ballot being more than sufficient for the purpose, he was announced as the successful candidate, and thereupon the nomination of Messrs. Flanagan and Lloyd was unanimously concurred in.

COUNTY TREASURER.

For the County Treasurership Messrs. John Cox, Henry Walters, Edward Glass and Michael McColgan were named as candidates. Four ballots were taken before a selection was made, the result on each ballot being indicated by the figures below—the name of George Rutledge having been withdrawn after the third ballot:

| | 1st bal't. | 2d bal't. | 3d bal't. | 4th bal't. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Cox | 31 | 38 | 40 | 45 |
| H. Walters | 25 | 25 | 26 | 31 |
| Edw. Glass | 16 | 19 | 8 | 0 |
| M. M'Colgan | 9 | 9 | 6 | 5 |

It appearing on fourth ballot that Mr. Cox had a clear majority, and therefore the coming man, his selection was made unanimous.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

there were seven aspirants, the names of whom as well as the result of the voting will be found in the annexed ballotings:

FIRST THREE BALLOTS.

| | 1st ballot. | 2d ballot. | 3d ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. M'Namara | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| W. D. M'Clelland | 19 | 20 | 25 |
| Silas M'Gough | 11 | 17 | 13 |
| Jesse Patterson | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Simon Dunmire | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| Daniel M'Gough | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| J. R. Stull | 2 | 2 | 0 |

After the third ballot the name of S. McGough and after the fourth the name of D. M'Gough were withdrawn. Six ballots, however, were taken before a choice was made.

LAST THREE BALLOTS.

| | 4th ballot. | 5th ballot. | 6th ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M'Clelland | 37 | 39 | 49 |
| M'Namara | 25 | 24 | 19 |
| Dunmire | 10 | 16 | 12 |
| Patterson | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| D. M'Gough | 1 | — | — |

The nomination of Mr. McClelland, like those which preceded it, was thereupon made unanimous.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

The selection of a suitable person for Poor House Director next devolved upon the convention, and six ballots were required before a choice was reached. The following was the result of the several ballots, the dash (—) after the name of each candidate withdrawn indicating when he ceased to be an aspirant:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anselm Weakland | 14 | 22 | 22 | 16 | — | — |
| James Farren | 13 | 21 | 23 | 30 | 38 | 50 |
| Christian Snyder | 11 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Henry Hopple | 9 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 27 |
| Nicholas Helfrick | 8 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Charles Flick | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Abram Makin | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jeremiah Fagan | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |

As the figures indicate, Mr. Farren was selected on the sixth ballot, which selection was immediately and unanimously concurred in.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Subjoined is a list of the persons named as well as the result of the votes cast for county Auditor, the election being made on the second ballot:

| FIRST BALLOT. | | SECOND BALLOT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. A. B. Little | 24 | Little | 51 |
| J. G. Lake | 16 | Lake | 12 |
| Wm. F. Mensch | 13 | Burns | 6 |
| J. J. Burns | 11 | Kaylor | 6 |
| H. C. Kaylor | 8 | | |

The selection of Mr. Little as Auditor was then made unanimous.

The convention next proceeded to the election of a Representative Delegate, which resulted in Wm. Linton, Esq., receiving 40 votes and R. H. Brown, Esq., 37 votes. Mr. Linton, having received a majority, was declared the Delegate.

Messrs. James King, Isaac Wike and R. H. Brown were declared by acclamation the choice of the convention for Senatorial conferees.

For chairman of the county committee F. A. Shoemaker received 22 votes, R. L. Johnston 11 votes, and Geo. W. Oatman 7. Mr. Shoemaker was thereupon proclaimed chairman of the county committee, and there being no further business, the convention adjourned about 6 o'clock, well pleased with its labors and fully alive to the importance of giving the ticket a united and enthusiastic support.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW OF CRESSON.—The religious editor of the Phila. Sunday Mercury, or rather the funny chap who writes up the religious intelligence for that paper, has recently been on a pilgrimage to Cresson, and here is what he says about that popular summer resort:

"To a position upon the Mount above, the next best summit we know of is that of the Alleghenies, upon which Cresson is located, while more healthful than hock and more beatific than Burgundy are the waters of its springs.—Brother Mullen has already about three hundred guests. What is most wanted at this favorite summer resort is the presence of about fifty desirable and *sensible* young gentlemen. As we sat upon Brother Mullen's piazza last week, and gazed through our perifocal upon the congregated (made up) beauty that was present, he unconsciously sang: "Oh, would we were a boy again!" Among the features of this house is "morning service," which is conducted by an itinerant brother, whose services are no doubt given in return for his fodder. Of the guests at the Mountain House, Hon. A. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, is one. Upon his shoulders fell the mantle of the late Thad. Stevens, but it fits him rather too much. Dickey, no doubt, believes that Thad. is in Heaven. Those of our religious readers who would enjoy a period of rest in an atmosphere that each night asks you for a blanket, and would get up an appetite like that of a stone-breaker, the very place for you is Cresson Springs, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad."

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The State Teachers' Association will meet at Williamsport, August 9, 1871, and will continue in session three days. Persons having orders from the Ticket Agent of the Association can secure excursion tickets at the principal stations on the Penn'a R. R., and its branches.

For orders apply, (stamp enclosed,) before August 5th, to

C. H. HARDING, Ticket Agt.,
29 and 31 S. Front St., Phil'a.

COME RIGHT ALONG.—Come in your majesty, come in your might; come in the morning come after night; come when you please, come when you can, come everybody, child, woman, and man—come to C. T. Roberts' elegant clock, watch, jewelry and fancy goods emporium and see what's to be seen, and buy what's to be bought, for nice goods at moderate cash prices is what can be found there in abundance.

—Premature grayness of the hair should be prevented, and the best and surest preventive is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

## COMMUNICATION.

SUMMERHILL TWP., July 22, 1871.

*Dear Freeman*—Mr. Maggie gives a definition of purgatory. His definition, however, is scandalously false, as can be seen by the following, which is the true definition of the Church: "There is a purgatory, and the souls detained there are helped by the prayers of the faithful, and particularly by the acceptable sacrifice of the altar." This definition is taken from the Council of Trent, and contains the real belief of the Church about purgatory. Now, dear reader, is there anything in the definition about silver or gold, as has been alleged by Mr. Maggie? Am I not justified in regarding that man as a base calumniator who misrepresents facts for his own degraded purposes? Can any confidence be reposed in such a slanderer, who thus tries to impose on the public by bearing false witness against his neighbor? But what could be expected from one who conceals himself beneath the garb of a woman?

The fellow presumptuously assumes that the Scriptures teach nothing about the doctrine of purgatory. Were this true, as it is not, the argument that might be deduced from it would be merely negative, and insufficient to make out his case. Let him refer me to such a text as this: "There is no purgatory."—and then he will give positive proof; but until he does so, am I not as free to believe as he is to deny the existence of purgatory? Does he believe in nothing that is not clearly defined in the Scriptures? Why then does he observe Sunday as the Sabbath? Has he any authority for that? The man does not understand the Scriptures, for in them "*are some things hard to be understood, which the unlearned and unstable wrest to their own perdition.*"

I hold that the Scriptures contain the doctrine of purgatory, and I will now show this, not by mere assertion, as he would show the contrary, but by producing texts which can speak for themselves. "*It is therefore a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins.*"—II. Macc., XII., 46. Now man is not loosed from sin in hell, for out of it there is no redemption; nor in heaven, for nothing defiled enters there. Where then?—Evidently in a third place. "*The beggar died and was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom.*"—Luke XVI., 22. What was Abraham's bosom? Not hell; neither was it heaven, as in that case Dives would have appealed directly to God, and not to Lazarus. "*Christ died for our sins, being put to death in the flesh, but enlivened in the spirit, in which also coming he preached to those spirits that were in prison.*"—I. Peter, III., 19. Was this prison heaven? Heaven is not a prison. Was it hell? No man believes that. "*The day of the Lord shall be revealed by fire, and the fire shall try every man's work, of what sort it is. If any man's work burn, he shall suffer loss, but he himself shall be saved so as by fire.*"—I., Cor., III., 13, 15. Will man suffer in the fire of hell and then be saved? No, for out of hell there is no redemption. Where then? Not in heaven, for no one is punished there, but in a third place, which the language of the Apostle evidently contemplates. "*He that speaketh against the Holy Ghost can be forgiven neither in this world nor in the world to come.*"—Math. XII., 32. This shows that sins can be forgiven in the next world, and thus points to a middle state where some souls suffer for a time before they can go to heaven.

But let us refer to the early Christians on this point, for their belief should throw light on the question. Tertullian lived in the age next to the Apostles, and tells us that a pious widow "*prayed for the soul of her husband, and begged refreshment for him.*" St. Cyprian lived nearly in the the same age, and the comparison he draws between heaven and purgatory must strike the reader. "*It is one thing,*" he says, "*to be waiting for pardon, and another to attain to glory—one thing to be sent to prison, and not to go from thence till the last farthing is paid, and another to receive immediately the reward of faith and virtue—one thing to suffer lengthened torments for sin, and to be cleansed and purified for a long time in that fire.*" I could give other extracts equally strong, but I wish to be brief. Can the would-be female furnish any evidence from the early Christians against the doctrine of purgatory? No, dear reader. The only proof he can give is misrepresentation and falsehood. The Catholics of Summerhill township can understand the spirit that animates this man towards themselves and their holy religion, and should therefore avoid so low a character with the utmost care. SOLITARO.

## List of Jurors--September Term, 1871.

GRAND JURORS.

Roberts H. J., Foreman, cashier, Johnstown.
Buck Wm. P., farmer, Carroll township.
Bryan John H., catcher, Millville borough.
Bratt John, miller, Conemaugh borough.
Brookhank Thos., farmer, Washington twp.
Burgoon Jacob, farmer, Washington twp.
Douglass John H., farmer, Clearfield twp.
Donahoe Patrick, carpenter, Clearfield twp.
Evans Robert, cabinet maker, Ebensburg.
Glass John J., farmer, Allegheny township.
Gurley Hamilton, farmer, Allegheny township.
Humphreys John J., exp. ag't, Johnstown.
Kurtz Adam, inn-keeper, Cambria borough.
Kurtz George, butcher, Conemaugh borough.
Kountz Wm. J., carpenter, Loretto borough.
Kirkpatrick James, farmer, Chest township.
Leigh Wm., wagon maker, Ebensburg.
Masters John, laborer, Cambria borough.
Noel William, farmer, Chest township.
O'Hagan Charles, miner, Gallitzin township.
Plitt Lewis, gentleman, Johnstown.
Rathbone A. S., farmer, Jackson township.
Snyder Nicholas, farmer, Carroll township.
Shaffer George, farmer, Taylor township.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Township—Peter W. Gearhart.
Allegheny Township—William Tomlinson.
Blacklick Twp.—Daniel Davis, Abram Makin.
Chest Twp.—A. Anna, Chas. Gill, John Swope.
Cambria Twp.—Hall Burghilmer, Edward Evans, Isaac D. Evans, R. S. Lloyd, R. Murray.
Cambria Borough—Patrick Larkins.
Croyle Township—Peter Brown, N. S. George, Philip Kearns.
Carroll Twp.—Alex. Brawley, Joseph Davis, Wm. Patrick Sloan.
Carrolltown Borough—Valentine Thomas.
Conemaugh Township—Ephraim Custer.
Conemaugh Bor.—Adolph Fritz, Pat'k Kerby.
East Conemaugh Borough—Thomas Egan.
Ebensburg—John J. Evans, Thos. L. Jones.
Gallitzin Twp.—Thomas Bradley, James Randall, Patrick Shea.
Johnstown—J. Q. A. Benshoof, David Dibert, C. Emerson, C. B. Ellis, Henry Hite, Casper Hager, Thomas Jones.
Millville Bor.—Cornel's Crowley, Jona. Lewis.
Susquehanna Twp.—Henry Miller, Michael J. Platt, William Woodside, John Westover.
Taylor Township—John Knable.
White Township—James Glasgow.
Wilmore Borough—George W. Kerbey.
Woodvale Borough—Robert Nesmith.
Yoder Twp.—Jacob Gates, Conrad Suppes.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Allegheny Tp.—John Griffin, Alex. M'Mullen.
Blacklick Twp.—Wm. H. H. Adams, John B. Hite, Samuel Reed.
Carroll Twp.—David Abrams, Peter Beck, Wm. A. Bagley, Wm. Cole, Peter Noel.
Carrolltown Borough—John Hogue.
Clearfield Township—Joseph F. Cooper.
Cambria Township—Richard Gittings.
Cambria Borough—John Code, John Hiter, Ignatius Kigley, Daniel McDonald, James McHugh, Stewart St. Clair.
Conemaugh Twp.—Rob't Kerr, J. D. Riblett.
Conemaugh Bor.—P. Maltzy, H. D. Woodruff.
Croyle Twp.—Fred'k Mouse, James A. Skelly.
Coopersdale Borough—David R. Hess.
Chest Township—George W. Krise.
Chest Springs Borough—James A. Littlefield, Silas A. McGough.
Franklin Borough—Augustin Fink.
Gallitzin Township—Samuel Craig.
Johnstown—John Benton, Jacob M. Campbell, Josiah Hoffman, Thomas Morrell, James J. Murphy, John Weakland.
Jackson Twp.—John Lantner, Fred'k Dishong.
Loretto Borough—Felix Beck.
Millville Borough—John Burns.
Richland Twp.—Wm. Gesheart, H. Wissinger.
Susquehanna Township—Hiram Fritz.
Summerhill Township—Christian Shaffer.
Taylor Township—Joseph S. Paul.
Washington Township—David Eager, Wilson Woodward.

THE success of the Central Insurance Company of Altoona, as shown by the Company's Statement for July 1st, proves that skill and ability are the prominent elements of success in the insurance business. The Central, under the efficient management of Messrs. Kerr & Co. is already regarded as one of the safest, and, therefore, one of the very best companies doing business in Pennsylvania. We can confidently recommend the Central to those of our readers who may desire insurances on their properties. Besides being safe as any other company, the people of this county have the chance of knowing, or at least learning the personal standing of the directors, which ought to have a great deal to do with deciding in what company to insure.

Foreign Exchange and Shipping are also among the specialties of this reliable firm, and passage tickets to and from all points in the world can be obtained from them at regular rates.

HICKEY'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—John Hickey, Undertaker, on Julian street, Fourth Ward, Altoona, is prepared to supply Metalic Burial Cases of all sizes and patterns, and on reasonable terms.

Hair and Straw Mattresses manufactured to order at less than city prices.

Cane seat chairs re-caned and fitted up as good as new.

Mr. Hickey keeps constantly on hand a large stock of new and fashionable furniture, and those who require anything in his line should give him a call. Every article sent from his rooms will be warranted as represented.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. [Jul.13.-tf.]

THE REASON WHY.—The immediate cause of premature fading or blanching of the hair is an obstruction of the oil vessels which afford the coloring matter. The remote causes may be general ill health, trouble of mind, etc. Hence, in order to restore its natural color and beauty the oil vessels must be restored to their normal condition. It is on this principle that NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is compounded, and it has proved a complete success, wherever faithfully applied. It is not a poisonous dye, consequently the effect is gradual; and in severe cases two or three bottles are necessary to produce the desired result. See advertisement.


SPECIAL BARGAINS!
AT
MAYER'S
N. Y. Dry Goods and Clothing Store!

The following new goods have just been opened:

Choice Styles Plain and Figured Grenadines,
Rare Styles Shawls and Sacks,
Rich Styles Sash, Neck, and Bow Ribbons,
Plain Styles gray mixed Silk Poplins,
Superb Styles Figured Curtains, &c., &c.,
Latest Styles Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Bonnets.
Alpacas, Mohairs, Poplins, Ginghams, Percales, Chintzes, Black Silks, Japanese Linens, Japanese Silks, Japanese Poplins.

LOW PRICES IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boys' Suits | $ 4 and upwards. |
| Men's Cheviot Suits | $12 and upwards. |
| All kinds of Suits | $ 8 and upwards. |
| Men's Pantaloons | $ 2 and upwards |
| Men's Vests | $ 1 to $5. |

School Suits for boys of all ages.
L. & H. MAYER, Proprietors.


NO END.—The world will have an end. It is predicted already. But the sale of the Original Elias Howe Sewing Machines by A. S. Wagstaff, Johnstown, has no end. His wagon runs like the "Fast Line." It finds every house. It whizzes over every road. Wagstaff is ubiquitous. You find him everywhere. He sells car loads of sewing machines, and yet he cannot supply the demand. Why is this? First, because the Howe machine is the best machine, and, secondly, Mr. Wagstaff is the best agent extant. His equal cannot be found. He scatters machines around like the spread of good news. He drops them around like gold eagles fall from the mint. And he is doing as much good as a missionary. He has rejoiced the hearts of thousands. His address is No. 120 Clinton street, Johnstown.

BAMBERGER AGAIN.—That famous New York Branch Store, Clinton street, Johnstown. The people swarm there like a procession. They carry away cheap dry goods by the ton. No use talking—Bamberger sells cheaper than "Chinese labor," because the goods are bought as cheap as oats after harvest, or sugar in the spring, or government horses. He sells dry goods, dress goods, fancy goods, bed spreads, shawls and toweling; table linen and carpet; hose and lace; kerchiefs and ribbons; in fact everything in the dry goods line of the best quality—say for half price. Why, it would pay to come from Canada to get his goods. Call at No. 130 Fronheiser's Building, Clinton street, Johnstown, opposite the old Foster House.

THAT BIG SHOW.—Passing along Clinton street, Johnstown, just opposite the Sisters' school, I noticed a tremendous display of choice dry goods and, upon looking at the name, I read Bamberger—"Who is Bamberger?" said I. My memory just then struck me and nearly knocked me off my pins, and now I remember, Bamberger is that cheapest of all cheap dry goods dealers. He was here before and filled the town with cheap dry goods. Bedspreads from $150 up—the prettiest patterns. Sold thirty-five in one day. Table linen going like ice-cream—dress goods going like hot cakes—notions going like pretty girls in California. Do call at Bamberger's, in Fronheiser's building, corner Clinton and Locust streets.

HORSE TRAINING is an art. So is training the high price of goods till they lie down as tame as a horse. John J. Murphy trains all the higher animals, called angels without wings, to buy cheap dry goods at the old Mansion House Corner, Johnstown, corner of Main and Franklin streets. She never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on that crimson cheek made so by the shine of her dress which she bought from John J. Murphy's store, where cheap dress goods can always be had for the cash lower than anywhere else.

CAN'T BE FOUND.—Who can't be found? The equal of James J. Murphy to sell goods, elegant, superb, magnificent, transcendantly superlative, ready-made clothing, of all kinds, for men and boys, at No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, sign of the Star. Go and buy anything you want at Murphy's and save 100 per cent. Now try it on, and take your old clothes off. Look like yourself once more. James J. Murphy has all kind of suits, from wedding suits down to cheap overalls to work in. Seeing is believing. Go and see, see and believe.

LOUIS COHEN, of the Cheap Hat Parlor, has some splendid trunks for sale—the largest size of ladies' traveling trunks—which he will sell low. He also keeps some cheap clothing, though made of the best material; also all kinds of gents' furnishing goods. His specialty, though, is hats and caps, which for variety, style and make are unequaled anywhere. Every reader of the *Freeman* should call with Mr. Cohen, at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown, and examine his prices and the articles he keeps for sale. No charge for looking in.


LAKE FISH.

540 half-barrels Lake Herring.
420 quarter-barrels Lake Herring.
240 half-barrels White Fish.

The finest fish in the market, for sale at LOWER RAT

### Josh Billings' Philosophy.

INKLINGS.—Truth iz like the burdocks a cow gits onto the end ov her tail; the more she shakes them oph, the less she gits rid ov them.

Thare is 2 kinds ov men in this world, that i don't kare about meeting when i am in a grate hurry. Men whom i owe, and men who want to owe me.

Thare iz always one chance agin the best laid plans ov men, and the Lord holds that chance.

Mi private opinyun about "abscence ov mind" is, that 9 times out ov 10, it iz abscence ov brains.

The flattery that men offer to themselfs iz the most dangerous, bekase the least suspekted.

Take a kitten that kan hardly walk on land, and chuck him into a mil pond, and he will swim ashore—enny boddy kan apply the moral in this.

The best philosphers and moralists, hav ever met, have been thoze who had money at interest.

It takes a wize man to suffer prosperity, but most enny phool kan suffer adversity.

Pride, after all, iz one ov our best friends—it makes us beleave we are better and happier than our nabors.

Before yu giv enny man advice, find out what kind ov advice will suit him the best.

Knowledge is like money, the more a man gits the more he hankers for.

The vices and phollys ov grate men are never admired nor imitated bi grate men.

The trew art ov kriticism is tew excuse faults rather than ridikule them.

We hav no more right to laff at a deformed person, than we hav at a crooked tree—both ov them are God's arkitekture.

How strange it iz that most men had rather be flattered for possessing what they have not, than to be justly praised for having what they posess.

Suavity ov manners towards men iz like suavity ov molassis towards flies, it not only calls them to you, but sticks them fast after they git thare.

Thare iz a grate deal ov charity in this world so koldly rendered that it fairly hurts; it iz like lifting a drowning man out ov the water bi the hair ov the hed, and then letting him drop on the ground.

Exchanging kompliments is another name for exchanging lies.

The greatest thief this world haz ever produced iz *Procrastination*, and he is still at large.

Rellgion is nothing more than a chattel mortgage, executed, and rekorded, az sekurity for a man's morality and virtew.

White lies are sed tew be innocent but I am satisfied that enny man who will lie for phun, after a while will lie for wages.

RATS.—The best kind ov bate for a rat, iz toasted cheeze, and the best kind ov a trap iz the one that will ketch them the oftenest, and hang onto them the most.

It aint always a sure thing tew ketch a rat bi the tail, i hav knew them tew bight oph their tail just outside ov the jaws ov the trap, and thus save their rat meat.

Bob tailed rats hav ceased tew be a curiosity to me long ago.

Once i should have looked upon a bob-tailed rat with mingled pheelings ov pitty and surprise, but them daze hav fled from me, i look upon a bob-tailed rat now, as a cluss bizzness transackshun.

Rats are one ov the far-famed botys of civilizashun, they won't live in the wilderness, and i wouldn't if i wuz they.

Sum folks are so enlightened they kant bear rats, but az i lay in mi bed, at mi boarding house, at the deceased hours ov night, it iz one ov mi privileges tew hear the rats chawin holes thru the base boards, and playing tag in the wainscote.

Rats are very prolifick, one pair of assorted rats, will keep a phamily in rats for years.

Rats are very easy tew keep, there aint but phew things but what they will eat, and them phew things are locked up.

Rats are not a subjecks ov diet in this country, but i am told bi missionarys, that rat pi iz thick in China.

I shouldn't wonder if rat pi might be good, but i hav alwus accustomed miself to plain vittles.

"I STU-STU-STUTTER, TOO."—Quite an amusing incident occurred the other evening on Third and Jefferson streets, Louisville. A boy was standing on the corner, diligently holding up the lamp post, when an old, good-looking individual with a carpet-bag, probably a delegate to the convention, coming along accosted him with "Ca-ca-can you tell me where the Fran-Fran-Frankfort de-de-depot is?"

"Ye-ye-ye-yes, sir," answered the boy. "It's fre-fre-three streets above."

The old man, thinking the boy was mocking him, became furious, and, shaking his cane at the boy, said:

"Ye-ye-young ra-ra-rascal, wh-wh-who are you mak'n fun of?"

The boy retreated out into the street, saying, "I-I-I'm not mak'n fun. Da-da-damn it, ca-ca-can't you see that I stu-stu-stutter, too?"

IN the execution of a recent deed by a man and his wife, the wife was taken aside, before the acknowledgment was made, by a commissoner, who, in the usual form, asked, "Do you execute this deed freely, and without any fear or compulsion of your husband?" "Fear of my husband!" exclaimed the wife, "I've had five husbands, and never was afraid of any of them."

IN his essay on honeysuckles Greeley says: "If you wish to secure a certain crop of honeysuckles put a tubful of strained honey in front of your door, and in it place at convenient intervals such pieces of straw as are used for mint juleps. In a short time the honeysuckles will make their appearance. Great watching will not be required."

SOMEBODY has written a book called "What shall my son be?" We should suppose it would be a boy.


## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

**For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.**

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

## HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

*Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.*
Price One Dollar.

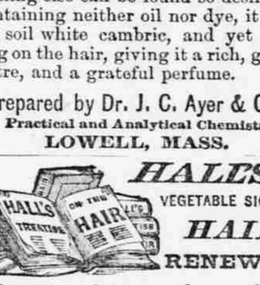
## Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

## NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.



Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for *NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE*, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to PROCTOR BROTHERS for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.

☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Druggists, &c., Ebensburg, Pa. [June 3, '71.-1y.]

## LORETTO MARBLE WORKS,
## PRICES REDUCED!

**And Work Warranted!**

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

**Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer. Price $2.** Does all at once. Warranted satisfactory.
D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

## A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
## VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Viscera of the Digestive Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
## FANCY DRINK,

Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

**$100** will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

**For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder,** these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood**, which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,** Head ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

**FOR SKIN DISEASES,** Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

**PIN, TAPE and other WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

**Dr. Crook's WINE OF TAR** Established 1862.

A remedy which has been tested for 10 years, and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; performing many remarkable cures merits a trial from all who are suffering from similar affections and vainly seeking relief. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

Coughs and Colds.—The Druggists say it cures them all
Asthma.—The relief and cures of it are marvelous.
Bronchitis.—Every sufferer will find relief and cure
Throat Ailments require only a few doses.
Lung Diseases.—Has cured cases pronounced incurable
Debility.—It renovates and invigorates the system.
Liver Complaint.—Most effective regulator of this organ
Dyspepsia.—Its healthy action on the stomach cures it.
Appetizer.—It is health-giving and appetite restoring.
Urinary Organs.—Action on them is marked and prompt

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value, which make it unsurpassed, not only for the complaints enumerated but it rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood, and begets a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick. If you are afflicted in any way, we know if you try the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, you will add your testimony to its great value in correcting any "ills that flesh is heir to." Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Disease of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Heads, Ulcers, and old Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your Blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.
Prepared only by
OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

EBENSBURG
## DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

*CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,*

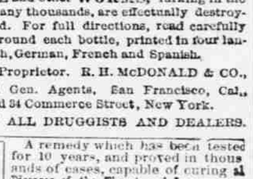
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

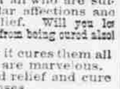
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug. 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

## DR. H. B. MILLER,
**Altoona, Pa.,**



Operative and Mechanical DENTIST

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.
October 17, 1867.-6m.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
**Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,**

Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21.-1y.]


### [From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.]
### THERE'S DANGER IN THE TOWN.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

There! John, hitch Dobbin to the post; come near me and sit down;
Your mother wants to talk to you before you drive to town;
My hairs are gray, I soon shall be at rest, within the grave;
Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous wave.

I've watched o'er you from infancy till now you are a man,
And I have always loved you, as a mother only can;
At morning, and at evening, I have prayed the God of love
To bless and guard my darling boy to the bright home above.

A mother's eye is searching, John, old age can't dim its sight
When watching o'er an only child to see if he does right;
And very lately I have seen what has aroused my fears,
And made my pillow hard at night, and moistened it with tears.

I've seen a light within your eye, upon your cheeks a glow,
That told me you are in the road that leads to shame and woe;
Oh! John, don't turn away your head and on my counsel frown,
Stay more upon the dear old farm; there's danger in the town.

Remember what the poet says—long years have proved it true—
That "Satan finds some mischief still for the idle hands to do:"
If you live on in idleness, with those who love the bowl,
You'll dig yourself a drunkard's grave, and wreck your deathless soul.

Your father, John, is growing old; his days are nearly through;
Oh! he has labored very hard to save the farm for you;
But it will go to ruin soon, and poverty will frown,
If you keep hitching Dobbin up to drive into the town.

Your prospects for the future are very bright, my son:
Not many have your start in life when they are twenty one:
Your star, that shines so brightly now, in darkness will decline,
If you forget your mother's words, and tarry at the wine.

Turn back, my boy, now, in your youth: stay by the dear old farm:
The Lord of Hosts will save you with His powerful right arm.
Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous wave,
Then light her pathway with your love down to the silent grave.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S HEADS.—It is said that a roving phrenologist once came along to a primitive looking house in Tennessee, and, with the view of telling what business the children were fitted for, asked the old farmer in the door if he didn't want his children's heads examined, to which he "reckoned not; the old woman went through 'em twice a week with a fine tooth comb." A fine-tooth comb doesn't always do the business, however, and it may be a desirable piece of information for mothers, and those particularly interested, that *monkshood*, applied in the form of an infusion or tea to the head once a day, will compleately annihilate, and in a thorough manner, every vestige and shade of the "critters" high and low. It grows in many gardens and bears a beautiful purple flower, which lasts till early autumn. It should be used very carefully, as it would be dangerous if taken internally.

MILO BLAIR, of the Boonville (Mo.) *Eagle*, is responsible for the following.—He ought to be spanked.

Henry Pead is the fastidious editor of the Martin County Herald. Upon a late electioneering tour he slept at a farm house with two others in the same bed, and the next morning the lady inquired how they slept. "First rate," answered one; "I slept behind, Bill Smith slept before, and Henry Pead in the middle."—"Did he?" exclaimed the old lady.

—The Boston "Advertiser" says: "A wealthy gentleman, seventy-five years old, residing in one of our suburban towns, recently offered to settle $90,000 on any young lady, resident in the town, who would become his wife. He desired, he said, some one to ride with him, spend his money, and take care of him in his old age. Strange to say, although the place is noted for the beauty and accomplishments of its lady residents, no one could be found willing to take the chances of even becoming a rich widow."

—In New York there are four hundred and sixty miles of streets, three hundred and forty miles of water pipes and two hundred and seventy-five miles of sewers; nineteen thousand gas lamps, and nearly thirteen hundred cars and omnibuses, and ninety-four thousand carriages.

—Powdered alum and borax is said to be a sovereign remedy for toothache. Worth trying.

—Chickweed boiled in sweet milk and drank freely will cure the dysentery.

—A tablespoonful of molasses taken at bedtime will relieve constipation.


GAY & WELSH,
**Successors to Gay & Painter,**
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE
## JANNEY & ANDREWS,
## 123 Market St.
PHILADA.
## GROCERS

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

## GEORGE HUNTLEY,
**Wholesale and Retail Dealer in**
## STOVES, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &C.

*EBENSBURG, PA.,*

Is still Agent for the renowned Ætna Mowing and Reaping Machine, as also for the celebrated *Clipper Mower and Reaper*, Stoner's superior Horse Hay Rake, the best in the market, Prout's Combined Horse Hay Fork and Knife, which cannot be beat, Stoner's Grain Drills, an article every farmer should have, Grain Fanning Mills, Corn Cultivators, Carter Lever Plows, with iron or wood beams and handles, cast or steel mould-boards and land-sides; also, agent for the Blanchard Churn, the best churn now in use, and every one of which is warranted to give full satisfaction or no sale. Stoves and hardware of every description constantly on hand at low figures for cash. Farmers are requested to send in their orders early for *Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes* and *Forks*. Pamphlets containing descriptions and directions for *Mowers and Reapers* and *Churns* sent free on application to

*GEORGE HUNTLEY.*

Ebensburg, March 18, 1871.-4m.

## NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND
## COME and SEE!
GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS
**FOR THE READY CASH!**

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

## STOCK OF NEW GOODS
*IN GREAT VARIETY,*

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

## PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

**SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,**

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.
## COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.
## TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

**Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves**

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

## JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
## WM. P. PATTON,
**Manufacturer and Dealer in**
—ALL KINDS OF—
## CABINET FURNITURE
**Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,**
*JOHNSTOWN, PA.*

| | |
|---|---|
| URAUS, | CANE CHAIRS, |
| BEDSTADS, | WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, |
| WASHSTANDS, | KITCHEN FURNITURE, |
| SIDEBOARDS, | BED LOUNGES, |
| CHAMBER SETS, | MATTRESSES, |
| PARLOR SETS, | TETE-A-TETES, |
| WARDROBES, | EXTENSION TABLES, |
| BOOK CASES, | DINING TABLES, |
| LOUNGES, | CUPBOARDS, |

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
## SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. [13, 1870.-tf.

JOHN MALIPHANT,
**Wholesale and Retail Dealer in**
## Fresh Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fruits, &c.
**No. 93 Market Street,**
*JOHNSTOWN, PA.*

Western Fish, at.....8c. to 10c. per lb.
Fresh Shad, at.....10c. per lb, or 25c. apiece, or four for $1.00.
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per bbl., at.....$14.00
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per half bbl., at.....8.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per quarter, at.....5.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at.....2.00

He also keeps on hand all kinds of Vegetables, Fresh Butter, etc., which he receives daily.

☞ Will visit Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Loretto each week during the season.
May 27, 1871.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-13.-tf.]

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
## GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
## FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
**BACON, FLOUR,**
## FEED AND PROVISIONS,
**1323 Eleventh Avenue,**
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
**Wholesale and Retail Dealer in**
## HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
## TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
**ALTOONA, PA.**

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*
## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
**MILLINERY GOODS,**

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM...., ....JAS. B. ZAHM.
## ZAHM & SON,
DEALERS IN
## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
## Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
**AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES**
**Usually Kept in a Country Store.**
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!
STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Next Door to the Post Office,
June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR **UNDERSTANDINGS!**
## BOOTS AND SHOES
**For Men's and Boys' Wear.**

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

*ESTABLISHED 1833.*
## LANE BRO'S,
SUCCESSORS to B. WOLFF, JR., & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Sixth Sts.,
(Late St. Clair Street.)
## PITTSBURGH, PA.,
*Importers and Dealers in*
## HARDWARE
AND
## CUTLERY,

Have now in Store the largest and best selected stock offered in the City.

**Special Inducements offered to the Country Trade.** [apr.8.-6m.]


LARGE BELLS.—The largest bell in the world, it is well known, is in Moscow. It is upwards of two hundred years old, and has been cast by order of Queen Anna in 1733. It is upwards of twenty-one feet in height and about twenty-five feet in diameter where the clapper strikes, and it weighs between three and four hundred thousand pounds. When it was hung, it took 400 men to ring it, one-half pulling on each rope. In the conflagration of 1737 it fell from its location, and was buried in the sand and ashes, where it remained a hundred years, being dug up in 1837, by the czar Nicholas, who had it placed on the granite pedestal where it now rests. It was then converted as a chapel, the entrance to the interior being through a large fracture near the bottom, the cause of which is also a subject of controversy. It is recorded that at the casting of this bell, nobles were present from all parts of Europe, who vied with each other in the value of the gold and silver plate, jewels and other votive offerings, which they threw into the furnace.

Travelers in Russia recall among their chief memories, the sounds of the great bells, which form a part of the religious worship and are regarded by the Russians with superstitious veneration. In Moscow alone there are five thousand, and when they ring on festive occasions, in the mighty chorus the effect, especially at a distance, is said to be majestically grand.

There is now suspended in the tower of St. Ivan, at Moscow, a bell which weighs 144,000 pounds and the diameter of which is thirteen feet. It is said that when it sounds, which is but once a year, "its deep, hollow murmur, vibrates all over Moscow like the fullest notes of a vast organ, or the rolling of distant thunder."

The bell at Notre Dame Cathedral at Paris, cast in 1680, weighs thirty thousand pounds; that of St. Peter's at Rome seventeen thousand pounds; that of Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal—the largest in America—twenty-nine thousand pounds; and that of the Parliament House, in London, forty thousand pounds.

The Chinese have also made some of their bells, one of which, at Pekin, weighs one hundred and twenty-thousand pounds, and the tone of their bells is said to be magnificent and "pany" like the most of their gongs.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.—A correspondent of the Western paper gives some revolting details of the "Sun dances" of the Sioux Indians, which take place annually. About the middle instant the "Sun dance" commenced near Cheyenne. It continues twenty-four hours without intermission, the dancers not even stopping for refreshments. It is during this carnival that the young Indians who aspire to rank among the "braves" are subjected to a trying and cruel ordeal. Incisions are made in either breast with a sharp knife, cutting clear to the bone, when the muscles are raised up and a stout stick inserted beneath. A similar incision is made in the back, and a stick passed through the flesh as in the other case. Then a stout cord is attached to either end of the stick, so that it may not draw out, and the cord securely fastened to the ceiling of the council chamber. The candidates for the ordeal then commence a dance, jumping forward and backward, throwing their whole weight upon the cord, and they keep up until the sticks are torn through the flesh. The young Indian who gives up from pure exhaustion before he succeeds in wrenching the sticks from his body, is declared unworthy to be a warrior, and is forever disgraced in the eyes of his brethren. The scene is said to be a most revolting one to witness. The blood streams from the body and lacerated flesh; while the devotees and demoniac yells plunge around in a perfect frenzy. The spectators applaud and encourage by turns, inciting the poor wretches to more desperate efforts to free themselves, and finally, as the last sinew snaps, and they all lay gory and exhausted upon the ground, there is raised such a series of savage whoops and yells that one could well imagine himself in a veritable pandemonium. They then send hundreds of missionaries on yearly to feed for cannibals, and spend thousands of dollars on foreign heatheus, we find in our own country such barbarism as this. Would it not be better for missionary societies to look nearer home for a field in which to labor?

A RAIN OF LIVE FROGS IN ARIZONA.—The phenomenon familiarly known as the "rain of frogs" has been ridiculed and contradicted by certain scientists; nevertheless, the fact is abundant proof to show that it has occurred, and probably will again. In 1868 a writer, in company with some fifty other travelers, had personal experience of the fact. We were in Arizona, not less than seven miles from any stream, pond or water. The day was extremely sultry, and we had halted and let the animals graze and rest for an hour or two. Not a living thing beside ourselves and horses was in sight, and certainly no frogs were hopping over the short tufted *gramma*-grass, which covered the ground for miles in every direction. Suddenly a dense, black cloud made its appearance, and it soon began to discharge a copious rain upon our unsheltered heads. The drops were very large, and the water quite warm. Nearly every person wore a soft brimmed felt-hat, which proved a great protection against the rain as well as against the sun. Our attention was soon attracted by the pelting of something that struck our hats like hail, but which proved to be frogs, and in less than two minutes the ground was fairly alive with those creatures. Several of the party took some from their hair—one. Our unexpected visitors were all of one size, about a quarter of an inch long from snout to rump, very lively, and apparently in the best condition.

Their fall had been broken by the spring, resilient nature of the grass. It is not probable that several hundred thousand, perhaps millions of frogs had suddenly been hatched into life in the ground by the rain, or that they had, that in their infantile glee they jumped five feet eleven inches from the earth to the tops of our heads merely to astonish how the game of leap-frog should be played. Nor had they any such candal appendages as are generally attached to juvenile ranas. They came from above, in company with the rain; and this fact was made clear by holding out the hand and seeing them light upon it, as well as upon our hat rims.